THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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VOL. VII.—NO. 22. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 2, 1870.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON ORES.

Our Immense Mineral Wealth.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains a long article on Iron Ores, in which it calls attention to the fact that the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania has not reached the proportion which might reasonably have been expected. Speaking of the necessity for a profitable working of the ores, which coincide in the close proximity of coal, iron and limestone, the *Press* remarks that in point of contiguity England and Pennsylvania enjoy eminent advantages in this respect, and contrasts the former with the latter by showing that while England has identified a permanent geological survey of the kingdom, we of Pennsylvania have contented ourselves with a fair but not exhaustive survey of our coal measures, yet in other respects we have done nothing. The locations of the iron ores in Pennsylvania are given as follows:

I. The magnetic iron ores of the southeastern part of the State, found in rocks older than the lower silurian.

II. The brown hematites of the lower silurian rocks, sweeping from Easton, on the Delaware, around by Harrisburg and down the Cumberland Valley.

III. The fossil ores of the Clinton group (No. V. of the Pennsylvania rocks), and with these the ores of No. VIII., which lie always alongside.

IV. The carbonates or coal-measure ores.

The geological horizon of the magnetic ores is in the rocks below the silurian. These ores, though frequently hematitic near the surface, all partake of the magnetic character, and yield abundantly a good quality of iron, requiring, however, a peculiar, though not necessarily expensive method of roasting. They are largely rich and abundant in York county. The fossil ores of V. and VIII. are worked extensively in some places to a large profit. To study this system, it would be essential to make a close and skillful examination of the rocks through the whole length of the valley.

Throughout the whole of the coal measures are to be found iron ores, but unfortunately, those of the lower coal measures in the Eastern or Anthracite basin are so closely enfolded in conglomerates and hard rocks as to make the mining of them profitless, except in the deepest holes. In Chester county the ores occur as a red hematite, and were at one time largely mined, some sixty furnaces running on them, working with charcoal fuel; the wood in the horns and valleys of the hills, and fences were forced to close for a time. Coal is now being mined, however, in the vicinity, yielding good fuel from coking, and the furnaces are being reopened. The article below of freight railroad from Pittsburgh to the East, which sweeps far around to the northward to avoid the heavy expenses attending the building and operating a railroad over the mountains, will pierce through the heart of this district, and throw all the lands open to improvement. No time should be lost in investigating this region, so that we may, as far as possible, avoid the ruinous losses, delays and disappointments which have in the past checked so materially the progress of other sections. With proper legislation it is not in the limit of possibilities to prevent Pennsylvania from becoming ultimately the richest and greatest State in the Union.

THE OSAGES AND THE SQUATTERS.

Open Hostilities Not Threatened—All Quiet on the Frontier.

Some days ago we published a statement that the Osage Indians had their lodges on the Verdigris river broken up by squatters, while they were absent on a hunt, and that on their return the squatters drove them back upon the prairie, the Indians, meanwhile, threatening open hostilities. This statement reached a subscriber of the Commercial, who handed us a letter in which he writes that "the frontier is perfectly at peace. The Osages are on Big Cany river; all quiet, and no prospect of an outbreak or cause of complaint from Indians. The reports concerning of the squatters on the Osage lands the writer says they are honest, peaceable, industrious, and enterprising men, who have erected mills, churches and schools side by side, and made their wilderness to blossom. As to the occupancy of the lands, it is claimed that the settlers chiefly located there under the Stargis treaty, under the impression that Congress had ratified it. They for the most part had the consent of the Indians to locate upon the lands, paying in some instances very dearly for the privilege, and have gone to work in good earnest and good faith. They are mostly men of comparatively limited means, and have spent their substance upon their claims. The writer concludes his article by suggesting "that the special agent, now on his way from their lands would be to turn out house and home, and penniless, thousands of deserving people."

"THE NEXT STEP."

Senator Wilson on Drunkenness and Temperance.

"The Next Step" is the title of Senator Wilson's article in the last *Independent*—the aforesaid step being a thorough and comprehensive Temperance organization. We quote the following passage extracted, as well as we can, left to arrest the attention of the most indifferent:

"The evil still rages, and the foe is still destroying in the cities and towns of the country, and hundreds of millions upon millions, till figures fail to convey any adequate conception, are annually wasted. The people cannot live and drink. There is to-day a larger armed force of strong drink under its control than the world ever saw before, and the armies of the nations of Christendom exceed in numbers and in the bitterness of their wrath the armies who met on the plains of Waterloo by the casualties of that fierce and sanguinary strife. And the terrible conflict is not over. It is going into the very vitals of the nation, destroying the moral and material life of the people. The people, the people. The inner interest controls the cities and larger towns, and hence State legislation and the local politics of the country."

Senator Wilson then suggests the mode of proceeding as follows:

"And now, in the presence of these facts, the Congressional Temperance Society asks the people to shake off their lethargy, and to arouse to the importance of work which such executions was wrought thirty years ago, by rousing the public conscience. By such united efforts would secure the enrollment of 'one-fourth,' perhaps 'one-third,' of the adult population on the pledge of total abstinence. Can it be done? If so, how? It is my judgment that the only way in which this great result can be reached. The entrance point is in the Sabbath-school. It must become one of the living issues of the moral warfare in which it is engaging. In spite of antagonisms, half of nearly the limit of possibilities to prevent Pennsylvania from becoming ultimately the richest and greatest State in the Union.

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HON. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

A Brief History of the New Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives the following account of the life of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, on Monday confirmed Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will appear from this history that Judge Bradley is the sole architect of his own magnificent fortunes, and that by his own energy and native integrity of character he has raised himself to a position of honor and power inferior to none in the gift of his country. The qualities that made so good a man are exactly those that will make him excellent as a judge.

"Joseph P. Bradley, the able New Jersey lawyer, whom President Grant appointed to the Supreme Bench, has a brother living in this city—Mr Elam J. Bradley. From him we learn that Judge Bradley was born in Berne, N. Y., on a farm on the Helderberg hills, in sight of the Catskills. He was the youngest of the family, and was brought up to a life of general usefulness; raised breadstuffs and stock, tanned leather, made their own shoes, spun and wove, sheered sheep and wove the wool into cloth, and went to the district school and college, as the great Webster did; raised flax, and he is proud to say, 'I will still preserve the family spinning wheel, as a signal token to the 'respectability.' He made maple sugar, too, and drove a charcoal cart, with intervals of dissipation. He had few opportunities for early education outside of his intense longing for it; but he began at seventeen to teach school and study at the same time. Thus he mastered mathematics and logical studies, and all the time read ravenously; at nineteen he prepared for college with the minister of the parish, and at first thought of being a minister. He entered Rutger's College, at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1835, and graduated with high honors in 1839: in the last of that year beginning the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. For eleven years from then he has been prominent in the New Jersey courts, and in the United States Courts in that State. There cannot be a doubt of his fitness for the high position to which he has been nominated."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—"When Judge Bradley is known his integrity, his learning, his ability and his eminent Christian life are understood and appreciated. Among the lawyers of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York his reputation as a jurist is general and assured. During all his long and active life at the very Temple of Justice, the study and habit of his life, his undiminished honor, his clear, straightforward intellect, his pure republicanism, which is not of party, but of conscience, all recommend him to the confidence of the people he has been called, and renders the country the security of a high, unbiassed and able judge. Judge Wm. Strong, he is only widely known as a lawyer and an honorable Christian gentleman, and these qualifications and recommendations demanded by the new duties which he will assume. The appointment proves that the United States was never stronger than it now is, either in the naturalor acquired abilities, or in the good and integrity of its people, and through its new accessions it has received only new strength, and the enlarged confidence and respect of the people."

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE JEWS.

From the Methodist.

Dr. Pressel, in writing of the present condition of the Jewish people, arranges them into three classes, according to the countries over which they are disbursed. The first class, inhabiting the interior of Africa, Arabia, India and China, occupies the lowest stage of civilization. These Jews are semi-barbarous and ignorant of their own literature, history and religion, with which they often mix up various heathen rites.

The second and most numerous class is in Northern Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor, European Turkey, Poland, Russia, and parts of Austria. It embraces the bigotted, strictly orthodox and Talmudical Jews, including the sect of Chasidim, or "pious" (the representatives of the "Zealots" of Josephus), to the number of about 1,000,000, and the Karaites, who reject all rabbinical traditions. The vast majority of these Jews are extremely ignorant on all but Jewish learning.

The third class is represented by the Jews of Central and Western Europe and of the United States.

The following table gives a tolerably correct idea of the present distribution of the Jews:

Throughout the world		I Jew in	1,500 inhabitants.
In Belgium	1	"	3,000 "
In Greece	1	"	900 "
In Britain	1	"	700 "
In Italy	1	"	700 "
In France	1	"	500 "
In the United States	1	"	100 "
In Prussia	1	"	90 "
In Holland	1	"	52 "
In Turkey	1	"	35 "
In Austria	1	"	32 "
In Algiers	1	"	32 "
In Hamburg	1	"	32 "
In Frankfort	1	"	17 "
In Amsterdam	1	"	17 "
In Warsaw	1	"	3 "
In Jerusalem	1	"	2 "

Dr. Schultz, of St. Petersburg, says there are marked physical peculiarities in the structure of the body of the Jews, in which they differ from all other races inhabiting the Russian Empire. A comparison has shown that, whereas the average height of the other races amounts to about 66.15 inches that of the Jews is only 64.86, while in general the width of the body, when the arms are extended, exceeds its height by about eight inches, with the Jew this measurement often falls one inch below the height. In the Negro races the trunk constitutes 52 per cent. of the height of the whole body; in other races 54 per cent.; in the Jews, 50 per cent.

As to longevity, the results are largely in favor of the Jew—the average duration of life being according to Dr. M. Levy, an eminent Jewish physician, 29 among the Gentiles, and 37 among the Jews.

Dr. Pressel states that in his own district in Prussia—

There Died	*Of Gentiles,*	*Of Jews,*
The fourth part, At	25 yrs., 11 mo.	At 28 yrs., 2 mo.
The half part, At	59 yrs., 6 mo.	At 55 yrs., 1 mo
The forth part, At	79 yrs., 19 mo.	At 71 yrs., 1 mo

A RESPECTABLE Jerseyman was addicted to the ardent. An unscrupulous friend, seeing that he was a victim at short range, insured the life of the inebriate, and then for years kept him supplied with all the Jersey lightning he could stow away. The end came speedily. The man with an appetite died, and the man with the life insurance policy went in for money. The company objected, in fact positively refused to pay on the ground that the victim was represented as a sober man. Probably he was in common parlance. The moral of the case is, there is no knowing how soon a "sober man" may become a victim of slackwater and the company will bring up with it thoroughly quenched. The company had better pay.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independent*, worried about the orthodoxy of the editor's faith, asked him to set forth explicitly his personal religious views, constituting the rule of his life in few words, "so that we may know whereupon the editor, to make the matter clear, prints the sermon of Christ on the Mount, with this remark:

Perhaps the author of this beautiful discourse—constituting what we may call a 'wayfaring man's' religion—is not aware that, in attempting to set forth his views, he might have omitted the passage 'judge not, that ye be not judged'—out of deference to the feelings of Christians, who, by the only kind of Christians entitled to bear the Christian name. Any Christian who should venture to set forth a different shade of faith shall have no heritage in the kingdom of heaven.

AN American in Rome gives the following description of the ladies of that city there: "I wish I could give you an idea of how forcibly a month's stay in Rome has convinced me of the thinness of the religious and political crust which divides the Protestant from the Catholic. A slight a light, active, orderly and contented city. It is curious how almost always the activity and life depend upon foreigners, not natives. Even the best shops are owned in the shops, French, English, German much oftener than Italian. The are halls and hunts, but it is the foreigner that supports and attends them. A ball is a large but not a brilliant affair, but a few facts show you what is the Pope's own estimate of their feeling."

SIX hundred citizens of Kingston, Jamaica have petitioned the Governor of that Province asking for a subsidy from Government for a monthly steamer between Kingston and New York, on the ground that the trade to the island's largest foreign customer, and that a direct, regular and cheap communication by steam with the United States is necessary. The Governor has replied that he would be quite favorable to an arrangement by which steamers plying between New York and Aspinwall might be induced to visit Kingston regularly, and that he has opened a correspondence with New York on the subject.

SOME of our Nova Scotia brethren advocate the hanging of those citizens of that Province who favor annexation to the United States. They regard it as high treason to the British crown to advocate such a measure. The Boston *Traveller* thinks that there is no probability of the Nova Scotians being hung, but it is grandiloquent of the Dominion government must see at once that its adoption would create a feeling of indignation in this country which the government could not oppose, and was destined to be burdened with complaints against the "tramways," as the English persist in calling them, the word "tramway," coming from the mutilated name of Dr. Outram, were more than fifty years ago devised an iron-plate rail for use along the track of his Welsh colleries. Perhaps *Punch*-way would be more appropriate here in honor of our errand boy, Punch, as George Francis, who made the first attempt to introduce them in London; but he and John Bull are "at odds."

SENATOR RICE'S bill creating the territory of Oklahoma is intended to try the experiment of civilizing the Indian. The region is the old Indian territory, chiefly occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws. The President is to appoint the territorial officers, all of which, it is believed, will not be white men, if capable Indians can be found, as probably they can be, among the Cherokees and other tribes advanced in civilization. Through the council, the Indians "which have adopted the customs of civilized life" (this restriction lets in the principal tribes) will be enabled to take a direct part in the legislative affairs of the territory. Every male Indian, over twenty-one years old, belonging to such tribes, will be entitled to vote for county officers from his tribe, and be eligible to a seat in that body: and delegates will receive $5 a day while in attendance at sessions, and $4 for every twenty miles of travel in going to and from the council.

THE New York *Times* thinks that "no surer ground of suspicion as to the present relations of Chief Justice Chase to the party that put him down the rebellion, can well be presented than his defense by the *Journal of Commerce*, which during the war opposed not only the Legal Tender act but also the act which authorized the raising of soldiers by a draft. The *Times* continues: "Among the friends of the Chief Justice we hear it urged in many quarters that Governor Hoffman is the most promising candidate for the Presidency; that as the time arrives for a nomination it will be discovered that his support of the Erie Railway election fraud will render him ineligible to more than a term, and that Governor Hoffman's election in 1868 is accepted by the Democracy."

WE are glad to find anything that puts another face on the alleged massacre of the Pegan Indian women. The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* of the 22d instant prints a private letter from Surgeon Francis L. Town, United States army, to his father, in which he says in the section in which he absolutely contradicts the reports relative to the massacre of women and children. We quote from the letter referred to:

"I observed that the Eastern papers are constantly commenting on the killing, in cold blood, of women and children, and I desire to say, to assume such inhuman barbarity has been perpetrated, as soliding of the kind was done. The fact is, the men were out of the camp in the bush or woods cooking breakfast at the time the fight was on, and the women were injured, nor were any women and children destroyed, except in the fight, and efforts were made to save as many of them as possible."

IT is stated that there has been a perceptible almost amounting to a panic in the New York market in reference to miscellaneous speculative shares sold at the Stock Exchange, and some surprise has been expressed particularly in regard to Quicksilver shares, which, although enthusiastic views of their value have been published and shared by business men and by the highest judicial authority—the United States Supreme Court—in a final decree in favor of the present company, spoke of the Quicksilver as one of the noblest mining properties in the world. It is, however, stated that a certain foreign banking house, which had large interest in it, and has heretofore given it its main support, has of late sold its shares rapidly for whatever they would bring.

THOUGH the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs reported against the Dominican treaty, hopes are entertained that it will pass, General Grant is understood to be strongly in its favor, and there is reason to believe that some Senators hitherto reported hostile, will yet give it their votes. The treaty will be supported by Senators Conkling, Carpenter, Morton, Harlan, Sye, Cole and Pomeroy. The President is spoken of as undecided. While voting in committee against the measure, he is said to have reserved his right to vote in its favor in the Senate, if he should see reason for doing so.

THE telegraph having failed to inform us, we learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that there was a Republican mass meeting in Washington on Tuesday evening, which was addressed at length by John W. Forney, and briefly by Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and Governor Bullock, of Georgia. The *Press* prints Mr. Forney's speech entire, having received it specially.

AMERICAN WOMEN ABROAD.

What They are Doing—The Expense—Marriages and So On.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, recently returned from a European tour, is communicating his experiences to the New York *Evening Post* in a series of letters. In reference to American women sojourning on the continent he remarks that undoubtedly economy is the leading motive in so many Americans remaining abroad. He says the habits there are much less expensive than here, the same articles of dress costing much less, and a far less quantity of them being required. The expenses of young girls there are next to nothing, for a school girl in Europe has neat clothing, but nothing of what we call dress. I met an elegant New York mother in Paris, who had just got three or four pretty daughters to boarding school there, with no articles in the wardrobe more showy than the plain black gowns of the regulation pattern. Surely a great change from our New York fashions, which bring all the treasures of the dressmaker, milliner, and sometimes even of the jeweller to bear upon the pet girl of fourteen or fifteen years, who is forced to bloom out into the precocious woman when she should be in the bud of her childhood. Not only is dress thus less expensive abroad, but it is also a far simpler article, the whole method of living is simpler. The ladies here do not find home and hotel or a costly boarding house. It is difficult, almost impossible, to procure here, for a moderate price, comfortable apartments free from nuisances and with proper privacy. I called on two American ladies in Rome, in November, far up in an old palace, and found them as much at home as once in their own father's house on the Connecticut. They had their own servant to look after their babies, and they could have a carriage at any time at the door to take them to a concert, or gallery, or church, or to the Campagna when they chose, without being troubled by anybody else in the house. Here with the ladies would be the head responsible for the whole establishment, and their character would be all up in the air, as the talk of the neighborhood. Alluding to matrimonial engagements he says the noble in search of a wife that prevails there, yet the foreign custom lets marriage of its main features, and the first thing. Too often a reprobate who has squandered his fortune in gambling and licentiousness looks for a wife to save him from ruin and pay his so called debts of honor. As to the opinion of Europe that American ladies have let themselves down by failing into foreign ways and going to their extremes, and that American parents should understand what they are doing with their daughters, he says: "I offered myself, and told him in Paris that she had received a formal proposition from a leading marriage agent to furnish him with a list of American girls who wished to unite their wealth with the titles of young Frenchmen of rank, and that the fellow did not appear to think that he was overstepping the limits of propriety in making the suggestion.

CHEATED IN A PICTURE.

A. T. Stewart's Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Painting.

A great many envious people will take a malicious pleasure in reading the story of Mr. A. T. Stewart's $25,000 painting for his marble palace on Fifth avenue. The merchant prince being resolved to have the best money could buy, selected the painter in Paris who displayed the greatest number of medals and decorations of honor, a Russian named Tyron, paid him in advance, and gave him *carte blanche* to get up a "big thing." In bigness, at least, the result was satisfactory, the picture filling the canvas being not less than thirty feet by twenty. But as for the incidental consideration of art there was room for doubt. A host of esteemed painters in Paris upon being admitted to look at the picture, found over the figure giving expression to his surprise and mortification. The subject, &c., &c., was from the annals of America. The American Government is represented by a sort of triumphal car, drawn by eagles, in which sits Liberty, personifying the "Republic" and "Wisdom," another of those ever ground thirty-odd females, symbolizing the States, all of whose faces seem to have been cast in the same mould with that of Washington, and all of whom are clothed in seventeen million dollars' worth of gauze, lace, &c., &c., &c., and a strong resemblance to a bank note or the Vanderbilt bronze. The correspondent declares, and we believe him, that the picture is the only his word for it, that any Bowery scene painter could have produced a masterpiece of art in conception and treatment on the subject chosen. Mr. Stewart's mishap is another illustration of the fact that unbounded wealth cannot hind art to its service.

A Florida Scene.

A correspondent writing from St. Augustine to the Boston *Advertiser* draws the following pleasant picture of that place:

"Over all this broods an indescribable repose, and you breathe in with this luxurious, perfumed air, a sense of languor and content. Perhaps at first your Yankee blood stirs when you witness the way in which the Spanish Americans, with their large eyes and olive skins, are a lazy race; but you soon catch the infection of the place, and find that any price for the Campagna when they chose, without being troubled by anybody else in the house. Here with us the ladies would be held responsible for the whole establishment, and their character would be all up in the air, as the talk of the neighborhood. Alluding to matrimonial engagements he says the noble in search of a wife that prevails there, yet the foreign custom lets marriage of its main features, and the first thing. Too often a reprobate who has squandered his fortune in gambling and licentiousness looks for a wife to save him from ruin and pay his so called debts of honor. As to the opinion of Europe that American ladies have let themselves down by failing into foreign ways and going to their extremes, and that American parents should understand what they are doing with their daughters, he says: "I offered myself, and told him in Paris that she had received a formal proposition from a leading marriage agent to furnish him with a list of American girls who wished to unite their wealth with the titles of young Frenchmen of rank, and that the fellow did not appear to think that he was overstepping the limits of propriety in making the suggestion.

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A REMINISENCE.

The Last Official Business Transacted by Mr. Lincoln.

The New York *Sun*, noticing a letter from Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, recalls a personal incident which has never been published. The last official business transacted by President Lincoln was to receive the visit of an officer of the War Department who came to take his directions respecting this same Jacob Thompson. Information had reached the Department at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of April 14, that Jacob Thompson, the leader among the rebel agents in Canada—concerning whom it had repeatedly been reported by our secret agents there, that they were considering plans to assassinate the President—would be in Portland, Maine, next day in a certain disguise, to take the steamer which would then leave for Halifax. When this information was submitted to Mr. Stanton, he said instantly, "Arrest him!" "But stay," he added, "you had better go over and find out what Mr. Lincoln desires. Tell him I think Thompson ought to be arrested."

Mr. Lincoln has finished his labors for the day, and has his hands in a side room. When told that Jacob Thompson was coming to be arrested, that he would attempt to disguise the next forenoon, he said: "Well, I guess you had better let him go. Have you the Pawnee Fox to the Cimaron crossing, and previous to that time the Pecos was dried up and that many places the Indahabits were obliged to dig for water. And the Moro Valley and Plains were at that time almost destitute of vegetation. Now the vegetation is luxurious, and it is one of the very best wheat-growing sections.

Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, which it was supposed would remain dry, but after the settlement, to the astonishment of the people, it became quite a stream, and is now crossed by bridges. The Huerfano, the Roya Pecob, and others that were dry during the summer months for ten years ago, are now constantly running in fair streams. We are satisfied that along the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad there is much more moisture in the earth than there was only a few years since. Again, Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and it is constantly rising. This great body of water is caused by the rain precipitated to the subject, that the rise of water there would produce a solution of the Mormon question before the Congress would act upon it. When the Salt Lake shall rise a few feet higher we shall look for its overflow to reach the Shell Creek range, as evidently at one time as water did cover what is now only an arid waste. Should the Salt Lake ever get up with ranges, still the continued valley can be traced, and the Pegan will have to find work a great revolution in the opinion of the people as to the capacity of the great plains for agricultural purposes.

The only reason why the great plains cannot be made to produce as well as the valleys is the want of water and timber, as the land in richness has no superior. The presence of animals which we have spoken will do away with one objection, and the discovery of coal over a distance east of Salt Lake will do away with the other. The plantations from which we could draw our entire supplies of sugar, cotton and tobacco. The annual import of which at present is that of one hundred million dollars annually, and which one hundred million dollars will in a few years be annually saved to the country, one half of which will be added to the wealth in favor in the balance of trade. There would be one hundred million dollars more annually to add to the wealth of the country, besides the saving of import duties; while with an enterprising and industrious population settled in Salt Lake, its commerce would at once spring up. Not only would the carrying trade of the articles produced by the island be immense, but this population would require immense supplies of clothing, groceries, breadstuffs, flour, and grain in great quantities, as well as all the other products of the temperate zone, of which it will for a time not get the island some European power will.

THE opening of the Pacific railway has had the effect of increasing the import of Japan teas, and of increasing the consumption of tea in the country. It is stated that the freights from China to London, or New York, in steamer, by way of the Suez canal, will be, in gold, $18 per ton, ship's measurement of fifty cubic feet—a half chests of black teas, or three half chests of green tea, or pounds to a ton of 2,000 pounds being allowed for a ton of 50 cubic feet, ship's measurement. Tea is imported in chests, half chests, quarters and eighths, and the gross weight of these kinds of tea may be taken as the average ton by the measurement rule. The freight by the Suez route about $20 per ton in currency, or $15 cents per pound. The Overland Monthly states that the freight per ton from China to that port is $8 per ton, or about 1 1-3 cents per pound, and the voyage to and to New York it is six cents per pound. The time consumed in the transit route is 35 days, by the Suez route 60 days, by the Cape route 150 to 180 days. The value of an ordinary cargo of tea is about $300,000, which at 6 per cent. is equal to $2,000 per month.

A WRITER in the Kansas City *Bulletin* gives us some information respecting the Pegan Indians, about whom so much has lately been said. Their place of habitation was the country round Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri river, ranging north up the Marias and Sun rivers, and south on the waters of the Yellowstone and Big Horn. Mounted on fine horses, and armed to the finger, they were the terror of the buffalo and bighorn sheep. The heritage and shrubbery being very scarce and the high lands far from fertile, the Indians are not likely to be found in any certain. When the writer of the article referred to saw them they were "lean, lank, half-starved, dirty, and decidedly Lazarus-like appearance." The children appeared to be starved. They have had no contract or treaty relationships with the white men of the fort. The Pegans are enemies of the Crows and Blackfeet, and all are descended from the Mexicanos. They have long been unfriendly to the Sioux.

IT is announced that the sale in New York of the library of ex-Mayor Rice, of Chicago, realized $40,000. Most of the prices obtained were high, some of them extraordinary. The Eliot Bible, which has an entirely speculative value, and was bought a year ago by Mr. Rice for $1,130, was sold for $1,050. The highest price paid for any single work was for Dibdin's Four Tours in France and Germany, first published in 1821, and which, by the insertion of extra plates and autographs. It was bought by Mr. Rubin for $1,000. Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, in fourteen volumes, sold for $1,000. Audubon's Ornithological Biography, in five volumes, also commanded a high price, and finally obtained for $205; Barlow's Columbiad, with illuminated plates and fine illustrations, was run up to $145, and many other books followed in the same range of prices.

MR. D. W. HOBART, now of Montana, writes to Orrington Lunt, of Chicago, that he has disposed of all his property there, amounting to about half way between Helena and Deer Lodge City. The former is situated on the waters of the Missouri, and the latter on those of the Columbia. They are about thirty miles apart, and endowed it with a land grant of 200,000 acres. These have been leased, and furnish an income of about $35,000 a year already.

PROFESSOR MAURY delivered a very interesting lecture in New York, on the Practicable Keys or Gateways to the North Pole. He showed that the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and Kuro Siwo of the Pacific are the only agents, more than 1,000 times as large as the Mississippi River, run toward the Pole, and in all probability retain more than enough heat to prevent navigation from being closed. He examined the address of Judge Daly of the American Geographical Society, and by the aid of a chart showed that almost nearly every case explorers had failed to follow the current's course, not knowing of the Gulf Stream. He showed that Dr. Hayes, who now laughs at the theory, virtually indorses it in his "Open Polar Sea." Dr. Maury's conclusion is that the most eligible of the two routes is that one by Behring's Straits. The Professor said that Congress should grant the proposed appropriation for Arctic exploration only on condition of a fair chance for Maury to lead it.

ALL hopes of the safety of the City of Boston have not yet died out on the other side of the Atlantic. The British Channel Squadron are on the look out not only for the missing steamers, but for the relief of vessels which have been compelled to put into ports on account of winds to dodge about, awaiting a change of wind and weather. It is but too probable that the crews of the greater number of these vessels, safe in harbor, are thinking of nothing but lasting on the most scanty allowance. There were, up to the 5th inst., twenty large vessels, all steamers, missing from the Mersey and Liverpool, all correct. The City of Boston, when she left New York, had ninety months' provisions on board for ship's use, and among her cargo were the following breadstuffs: 1,000 barrels, 150 tons of beef, 200 barrels of flour, 85,000 pounds of flour, 180,200 pounds of bacon, and large quantities of lard. She was also fitted up with condensers capable of supplying water to any extent.

THE *Moniteur des Arts*, of Paris, gives some curious information upon the subject of picture copying in Italy. In the Uffizi Palace in Florence there are always artists at work daily. A picture perpetually being copied is a triptych by Fra Angelico, with a border of heavenly musicians. It takes eight days to copy one of these angels well, and the copy sells at 40 to 50 francs. Before this picture four copyists are ever at work. In the gallery of the Pitti Palace there are not so many copyists. Nevertheless, they manage to finish three hundred reproductions annually. All grades, from the "Virgin of the Stone" to "Chaise" of Raffaelle. Two months are required to turn out a single copy of this work. These copyists are chiefly Italians. There are a few Frenchmen and Germans, but very seldom is an Englishman found here.

LONG BRANCH is to be made a racing center. From the *Turf, Field and Farm*, we learn that in addition to the stakes for the inaugural meeting in July and August, Mr. Chamberlin has opened a new stake, the Monmouth Cup, a dash of two and a half miles for all ages: $30 each, play or pay, $1,500. This stake is expected to draw out a large field of horses. Every effort is being made to render the Park attractive and easy of access. The contract for building the grand stand has been signed; and for the sum of $5,000 the contractors agree to construct a model building. At an expense of $80,000, the commodious steamer Plymouth Rock is being fitted up to carry passengers from New York to Long Branch and back during the season next summer.

ALLUDING to the officers and crew of the Oneida, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "It is a proud, sad piece of history, which touches the name of the Oneida. It is the sacrifice of moral grandeur, which only a heroic race could exhibit, and worth more to their country and to the service than a dozen triumphs won in passion and splendor of battle. We feel as though we would give all the ships in the navy to have saved them, and yet we would hardly be willing to have saved them at the sacrifice of their great example."

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 2, 1870.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

The death of General THOMAS will produce a profound impression throughout the country. Taken all-in-all, his was the grandest character developed by the war, in many respects, GEORGE H. THOMAS was really a great man. Slow to action he was faltering in everything, and his judgment when once made up was as nearly perfect as that of man is ever likely to be. He possessed many of the characteristics of WASHINGTON. Ordinarily mild, and even gentle as woman, on great occasions, as on Chickamauga, he was terrible. On that occasion he has been described as a being of terrific grandeur with his broad shoulders, seemingly grown into immense proportions, firmly set against the mountains; animating others with something like superhuman energy, with almost superhuman will fighting five to one, thus staying the tide of battle and turning what otherwise was nothing but disaster into a substantial victory. His patriotism was of the genuine stamp. He was capable of great deeds, and was ever ready for any duty his country required. His modesty was proverbial, and his chief ambition to perform his part well. From the first moment down to the end of the rebellion, though a Virginian by birth, he stood by the Government, and few did more to save it from overthrow. His course stood the test of the severest scrutiny; his services the more they were examined strengthened the admiration of his countrymen. By his soldiers he was loved as a father, by which endearing title he was quite generally known among his own command. Thousands there are, scattered all over the country, who will hear of his death with genuine grief and a sense of personal affliction. Those who knew him best loved him most. The association of his name with the Presidency was the necessary result of a true appreciation of his character, his fitness for the high station and his great deserts. Grand as his career had been in military life they are not few who predicted for him a career no less so in civil affairs. Had he lived, he would almost necessarily have been a Presidential candidate, for which, however, it is believed he had no aspirations.

General THOMAS died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, having been born in Southampton county, Va., July 31, 1816. Having graduated from West Point, he served in Florida and the Mexican war. At Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista he won honors. Subsequently he served in Florida and California. In 1861 he was promoted to be Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and ordered to report to Gen. PATTERSON, commanding the Department of Pennsylvania. Soon after he was appointed Brigadier General of the volunteers. He won a decisive battle over the rebels at Mill Spring, January 19, 1862. In March he arrived with his division in Nashville; in April of the same year he was appointed Major General of volunteers and to command the right wing of the army of BUELL, whom he was soon after ordered to supercede. From this time forward his eventful career. He succeeded ROSECRANS after his failure at Chickamauga, a dark and trying period of the war. He fought the decisive battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, closing with the great and decisive victory over HOOD at Nashville. The events of his career from the time he succeeded ROSECRANS down to this decisive event, and since, are so fresh in the public mind that they need not be repeated. He was a Major General in the regular army when he died.

General THOMAS grew under the severe tuition of the war of the rebellion. He developed slowly, perhaps, but grandly. He truly deserved the plaudits of his countrymen, and was entirely worthy of their hopes and expectations. His death is a real loss. As such will it be felt, and all the more as his services are studied as a part of our history, and his character as among the most truly noble our country has ever produced.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Harpers' Magazine for March contained a paper addressed by Gen. ADAM BADEAU, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, to the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, on "Our Relations with England," which has elicited some very significant responses from the press of Great Britain. Gen. BADEAU in it will be recollected, invoked kindness and forbearance in the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which he asserted was the feeling in the United States. The *London Examiner* of March 12th responds to this sentiment as timely, and commends his paper to popular perusal, as a paper written with perfect clearness, frankness and in the best possible taste, adding that, except to the lovers of mischief for mischief's sake, it cannot prove acceptable. *"No English statesman,"* adds the *Examiner*, *"worthy of the name is even suspected among us of desiring to see a state of uncertainty prolonged, or of dreading, we will not say that national, but we will say that even party interests can be promoted by the continuance of international uncertainty."*

The Liverdool *Daily Post* is even more explicit, quoting General BADEAU himself, and indorsing his statements, saying that while there is nothing new in the General's article, it is unusual to find so many sides of the question from one pen. The *Post* coincides with the editor of *Macmillan*, who calls the declaration authoritative as well as conciliatory, and admits that General BADEAU himself has had opportunities of knowing how sincerely friendly sentiments are held by the President and his Cabinet. The disposition of the English people towards the combatants in the civil war, adds the *Post*, is only of historical interest.

General BADEAU fairly admits that no popular demonstration could be got up against the North, while there were great manifestations in favor of the South. He also said to have actually prevented Lord PALMERSTON from declaring in favor of the South, and to have kept the Prince Consort, and afterward the Queen, advised in the same direction. Gen. BADEAU says the position which still remains for recipients, *Gen. Badeau learns nothing, and forgets nothing*, is one which is *putting much more appropriate to the circumstances than to the character of the nation*, and which he terms a second "unanswerable" memorandum. We ourselves always suspect, that unanswerable demonstrations in public affairs. They more frequently than not, are usually as practically irrelevant than any others; and that in this will happen to Gen. BADEAU'S "unanswerable" proof that we were not to blame in connection with the Alabama.

The *Post* confirms Gen. BADEAU'S assertion that when a debate seemed to be impending last July prominent members of Parliament were prepared to take advanced ground in favor of the accountability of England for the devastations of the *Alabama*, and adds:

> Without hesitation we say that this would have been the manliest course. *The Government as first formed in his absence that Englishmen will refuse to be humiliated. At the time is coming when to recognize and atone for our misdeeds in the past will be thought by no means to be more humiliating than was the conduct of Mr. Bright in the case of the Trent affair. It is not enough to acknowledge the error in having declared that the rebels had established a nation.*

OUR Washington special says it may as well be understood that Gen. GRANT does not intend to be beaten in the San Domingo business. This assurance was not needed by those who have watched the course of events in Washington. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the treaty before the Senate, all must admit that Gen. GRANT'S course is dictated by strong convictions of the desirableness of St. Domingo and the favorable character of the opportunity and the terms for acquiring Island. It is not a party measure, and party feeling appears not to have entered into the discussion. Senators of equal ability and prudence are arrayed on opposite sides of the question—we wish we could conscientiously say from motives equally exalted. That Gen. GRANT "does not mean to be beaten" in a matter which he believes is of so much importance as this treaty, we might safely infer from his general character and past history. The chances are against him, however, since without two-thirds of the Senate with him he will fail. There is in the attitude of affairs in Washington, not with reference to the treaty solely, however, just enough to give coloring to the suggestion that Gen. GRANT is disposed to assert all the prerogatives of his position, and resist the encroachments which, of late, have been perceptibly growing at the other end of the avenue.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S acquittal was received with great surprise in Paris, we are told, while in this country the comments which the event has called forth indicate a feeling very inadequately expressed by the word surprise. The result, however, must have been pretty generally anticipated from the beginning. One unmistakable inference from the acquittal seems to be the actual strength of the NAPOLEON rule in France. The High Court before which the PRINCE was tried, consisted of the *jures* or jury, composed of persons drawn by lot from a class of officials whose are elected by universal suffrage, and of Magistrates who are irremovable and absolutely independent. It is mere justice to say that the Court was, in all probability, made up of men of very high character, honorable, upright and fearless. Then, with respect to the accused, it is just to remember his connections with a family most of whose members, as well as himself, had for years been the objects of the most malignant calumnies and persevering ridicule on the part of the newspapers with which his assailants in the quarrel had been connected. Prince PIERRE might, in accordance with French usage, refuse to fight one of the subordinates, though declaring his desire to meet their chief in a duel. And nothing seems in itself more likely than that, in the course of the wrangle at Prince PIERRE'S house, he *did* receive on the face the *soufflet* or teclanical slap, the regular insult or provocation to fight that could not be overlooked. This might be, we believe according to rule, ought to be a light hit such as might leave no mark either on the face or the glove. These facts taken together were doubtless the extenuating circumstance meant by those who demanded the severer verdict, and the same facts, in connection with imperial relationship and the imperial wishes, seem to have been regarded by the High Court as sufficient to justify, in a degree, the act of the accused. And the decision of the Court will probably be sanctioned by the general sentiment of France, because the better portion of France will be gratified by their Emperor's deliverance from an embarrassing position. The Prince, however, is not to remain in France. The sentiments of those who believe that in his acquittal justice was sacrificed to expediency, are not to be disregarded, and the defects of the regular penal administration are made up in some measure by the extraordinary interposition of the Emperor. The banishment of the Prince and the payment of the heavy fine imposed will, no doubt, do much to satisfy the general sense of justice and to neutralize the clamorous appeals of the *irreconcilables*.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Spring Openings—Old and New Hats, &c—Bonnets—Linens and Laundresses.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March, 1870.

The queer freak which reserved the January snow storms until March has not retarded the efforts of merchants and manufacturers to hack up the summer, and produce an appearance of expectancy, at least, of that "ethereal" mildness which is popularly supposed to be characteristic of gentle spring.

The heavy goods are taken from the shelves of the retail establishments in all the large stores, and their places are occupied by a hetrogeneous assortment of light fabrics called new, or announced as received by the "last steamer," but which have an odor of the cellar rather than of the sea, and in their obvious color and mixed qualities, show distinct evidence of their native origin. Of novelties there are very few. The materials with new, high-sounding names are easily recognized as old friends, in a disguise which simply robs them of their ancient reputation and character, but does not add creditably to either.

It is really a most serious drawback to trade that absolutely no reliance can be placed on the representations made in regard to articles or goods purchased. If a good article of fabric is produced, there are at once fifty worthless imitations, and these imitations at a slightly lower rate are sold to nine persons out of ten in the genuine article, thereby, in the parlance of "stakes," in the business acceptation of the term, the market is flooded with wretched copies, cheap and paltry, which are highly colored, glazed or smooth, and sold for something much better than they are. Extravagant insane love of display, the fierce necessity which is felt for making money, is destroying all honor and integrity in mercantile transactions, and threatens to make it a by-word among people who still possess any truth or honesty.

Of course, there are good fabrics and good qualities of well known fabrics still to be had, but I warn my readers that they are not to be had "cheap." Antwerp or "Cathedral" silk still costs $25 per yard, best Irish poplins $2.75, and when certain materials, with established reputations, are advertised at low prices, you may be sure they are not genuine.

When the spring season opened a few years ago, it was quite possible to start with precisely the materials in vogue, or what they were supposed, the prices and the uses to which they should be put. Now it would require the Boston sharper to distinguish between the finer qualities of one dishonest fabric and the other.

Of poplins, for example, there are about the hundred varieties, from the "real Irish" to the all cotton "Wash" article, which women pay 37½ to 60 cents per yard for, because it is called "poplin," and which they wash to pieces suits, when they could get a print for one-third that price, which would be really better and more durable and serviceable.

"Poplinette," made of silk and linen, reappears in silk and cotton under the names of "Japanese Poplin," and brings just as high a price, although but half as good. In two seasons it appears to have been made without a knowledge of the facts. In that Court, on Friday last, the Attorney General made a motion in the case of the United States vs. LATHAM, involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, be set down for hearing. These cases had been passed on the call of the docket in the early part of the session, and on the following Monday (April 4), they will be heard. This will cause a revision of the controversy upon the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, and will embrace the entire question as to their legality. The retiring of Judge GRIER and the appointment of Judges STRONG and BRADLEY will, it is believed, cause the previous decision of the Court to be revised.

OUR TEAS.

Chicago Aspiring to be the Center of the Trade—Tea Trade in Chicago.

Chicago, which for some years past has been regarded as the great grain mart of the West, is, now that the Pacific Railroad is opened, aspiring for the tea trade as well. Several editorials have appeared in the papers of that city on this phase of commerce, and a writer in Monday's *Tribune* assumes that teas can be sold cheaper in that city, by direct importation from Japan, than they can in New York, or, than if bought of or through New York importers. The writer says it is imperative that the merchants of that city should be actual importers into San Francisco, and in immediate connection with the tea trade of Japan and China instead of through the agency of middle men in New York or San Francisco, whose commissions and charges are so great that Chicago merchants have no advantages over the old course of trade. He appears to be thoroughly conversant with his subject, and goes into details of the growing, gathering and packing of teas, which it is unnecessary here to rehearse. He says there are but four large American firms engaged in the purchase and shipment of teas from China and Japan, and they have their principal agencies in Hong Kong with branches at the tea ports, which are Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hancow, in China, and Yokohama in Japan. Attached to these branches are tea tasters, who determine the value of the various grades and tastes are the goods offered to them of the crop of the season, most of the orders for the teas to be shipped in the hands of the foreign buyers in China by the first of May, and these, if the credits and instructions are satisfactory, are given to the branch house at the port to which the required kind of tea comes, and the different parcels of tea are brought from the producing districts to any of the four ports mentioned, and the mode of purchase is the same at all. Teas are not brought to the ports by the growers, being bought throughout the country districts by dealers, who take them to the ports in "chops," which are boat-loads of about six hundred chests, all of the same quality, color, and carefully detailed, can be sent to Hong Kong by Pacific steamer of May 1, arriving there June 4, and if Foochow or Canton teas are wanted, can leave Hong Kong by steamer of July 12, arriving in San Francisco about August 1, and be delivered in Chicago into the warehouses of the merchants by the first of September, providing that the Pacific Railroad can transport in the usual time.

The writer suggests that the Chicago merchants unite in importing in one lot their own teas, and they can defy New York to compete with them in prices of equal qualities. A prompt delivery of teas in Chicago enables merchants to lay down a stock of this year's crop in time for the fall trade. The same arrangement, adds the writer, can be easily extended to include the profitable importation, direct to Chicago, of all the other valuable products of Asia, including silks, drugs and spices.

UTAH is not only plagued with locusts, but with an insect called the "elephant beetle." A resident person in the Mormon city, in the neighborhood of Salt Lake recently, saw myriads of them covering the earth with their shining, brown-in-black bodies, and destroying everything which they had on their path. Even small animals,he was informed by the ill-fated residents, did not escape the voracity of these hordes. Their bodies were crowded upon and wounded cruelly with the powerful antenne and it was but their own gore which, in their struggles and loss of blood, when they were hastened upon by thousands and devoured. The entire carcass of a sheep was eaten and the bones picked clean in the course of a single night, and it is said that a dead ox would be gobbled up by them in a quarter of an hour. So ferocious are these giant beetles that mothers are afraid to let their children go out of doors unattended by grown a person. In their frequent bloody contests, the wounded are devoured on the instant.

ON Monday next the election in Connecticut takes place. The tickets are the tickets which have been put in nomination:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor.....	Marshall Jewell.	Jas. E. English.
Lieut. Gov.....	Morris Tyler.	John Hotchkiss.
Sec'y of State.	Hiram Bigelow.	Thos. M. Waller.
Treasurer.....	David P. Nichols.	Chas. M. Pond.
Controller.....	Jas. G. Manning.	Seth S. Logan.

In addition to moving a new Legislature is to be chosen, to consist of twenty-one Senators and 258 members of the Lower House. The present Senate consists of fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats. That the next legislature is Republican, having been elected last year by majorities ranging from 411 on Governor to 2,200 on other candidates.

WE learn from the New York papers that all the suits brought by ex-Collector Bailey against the merchants in the Thirty-second District, have fallen through. The government has also discontinued the suit against Gordon, Hattox & Co., and returned to them the two thousand barrels of whisky. The suit against John Tracy & Co. has been withdrawn, and they in turn, have discontinued their suit against the Collector for seizure of goods which China instead of through the agency of middle men in New York or San Francisco, whose commissions and charges are so great that Chicago merchants have no advantages over the old course of trade. He appears to be thoroughly conversant with his subject, and goes into details of the growing, gathering and packing of teas, which it is unnecessary here to rehearse. He says there are but four large American firms engaged in the purchase and shipment of teas from China and Japan, and they have their principal agencies in Hong Kong with branches at the tea ports, which are Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hancow, in China, and Yokohama in Japan. Attached to these branches are tea tasters, who determine the value of the various grades and tastes are the goods offered to them of the crop of the season, most of the orders for the teas to be shipped in the hands of the foreign buyers in China by the first of May, and these, if the credits and instructions are satisfactory, are given to the branch house at the port to which the required kind of tea comes, and the different parcels of tea are brought from the producing districts to any of the four ports mentioned, and the mode of purchase is the same at all. Teas are not brought to the ports by the growers, being bought throughout the country districts by dealers, who take them to the ports in "chops," which are boat-loads of about six hundred chests, all of the same quality, color, and carefully detailed, can be sent to Hong Kong by Pacific steamer of May 1, arriving there June 4, and if Foochow or Canton teas are wanted, can leave Hong Kong by steamer of July 12, arriving in San Francisco about August 1, and be delivered in Chicago into the warehouses of the merchants by the first of September, providing that the Pacific Railroad can transport in the usual time.

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THE statement recently made by Mr. WALLACE, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, that no case existed involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, which could be brought before that Court within a considerable length of time, appears to have been made without a knowledge of the facts. In that Court, on Friday last, the Attorney General made a motion in the case of the United States vs. LATHAM, involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, be set down for hearing. These cases had been passed on the call of the docket in the early part of the session, and on the following Monday (April 4), they will be heard. This will cause a revision of the controversy upon the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, and will embrace the entire question as to their legality. The retiring of Judge GRIER and the appointment of Judges STRONG and BRADLEY will, it is believed, cause the previous decision of the Court to be revised.

OUR TEAS.

Chicago Aspiring to be the Center of the Trade—Tea Trade in Chicago.

Chicago, which for some years past has been regarded as the great grain mart of the West, is, now that the Pacific Railroad is opened, aspiring for the tea trade as well. Several editorials have appeared in the papers of that city on this phase of commerce, and a writer in Monday's *Tribune* assumes that teas can be sold cheaper in that city, by direct importation from Japan, than they can in New York, or, than if bought of or through New York importers. The writer says it is imperative that the merchants of that city should be actual importers into San Francisco, and in immediate connection with the tea trade of Japan and China instead of through the agency of middle men in New York or San Francisco, whose commissions and charges are so great that Chicago merchants have no advantages over the old course of trade. He appears to be thoroughly conversant with his subject, and goes into details of the growing, gathering and packing of teas, which it is unnecessary here to rehearse. He says there are but four large American firms engaged in the purchase and shipment of teas from China and Japan, and they have their principal agencies in Hong Kong with branches at the tea ports, which are Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hancow, in China, and Yokohama in Japan. Attached to these branches are tea tasters, who determine the value of the various grades and tastes are the goods offered to them of the crop of the season, most of the orders for the teas to be shipped in the hands of the foreign buyers in China by the first of May, and these, if the credits and instructions are satisfactory, are given to the branch house at the port to which the required kind of tea comes, and the different parcels of tea are brought from the producing districts to any of the four ports mentioned, and the mode of purchase is the same at all. Teas are not brought to the ports by the growers, being bought throughout the country districts by dealers, who take them to the ports in "chops," which are boat-loads of about six hundred chests, all of the same quality, color, and carefully detailed, can be sent to Hong Kong by Pacific steamer of May 1, arriving there June 4, and if Foochow or Canton teas are wanted, can leave Hong Kong by steamer of July 12, arriving in San Francisco about August 1, and be delivered in Chicago into the warehouses of the merchants by the first of September, providing that the Pacific Railroad can transport in the usual time.

The writer suggests that the Chicago merchants unite in importing in one lot their own teas, and they can defy New York to compete with them in prices of equal qualities. A prompt delivery of teas in Chicago enables merchants to lay down a stock of this year's crop in time for the fall trade. The same arrangement, adds the writer, can be easily extended to include the profitable importation, direct to Chicago, of all the other valuable products of Asia, including silks, drugs and spices.

WE are strongly reminded of that little incident of "days gone by" in which the loco-foco matches were improvised by the Democracy of New York, when the gas was shut off at Tammany Hall, by the course of the Grand Sachems the other day, who closed the doors of that venerable edifice on the young Democracy of New York. The fight "goes bravely on."

In the Ohio House of Representatives on Tuesday, a motion to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late General Thomas was lost by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-six. Also one for the suspension of rules to permit the offering of resolutions of respect by thirty-eight to twenty-one.

THE OMNIBUS RAILWAY BILL

Valuable Internal Improvements.

Remarks in the State Senate by Hon. Andrew A. Purman.

MR. SPEAKER—It has been well said by the Senator from Columbia (Mr. Buckalew) and by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. White) that this bill, authorizing the construction of the several railroads specified therein, is not partisan; and here are the materials for the toilettes—very different from the annual millinery bills which are received by the Legislature from the modiste in achieving and preserving the beauty of a sapless matron.

JENNIE JUNE.

METHODISM.

The Pittsburgh M. E. Conference.

THE APPOINTMENTS FOR 1870.

Forty-Sixth Annual Session at Johnstown—The Closing Proceedings.

MONDAY MORNING, March 28, 1870.

Conference met at 9 A. M., and was opened with religious services conducted by W. Cox.

The minutes of Saturday were read and approved.

The Bishop presented the certificates of the ordination of Elders and Deacons, containing the following names: Deacons—Elisha B. Webster, Jesse F. Core, Hugh H. Pershing, Jno. T. Reily, Lewis B. King, Benj. E. Edgill, Isaiah Winters, John F. Huddleston, James M. Swan, Jared W. Wallace, Simpson W. Horner, Samuel H. Cravens, Wm. B. Grace, James E. Williams, Milton J. Sleppy, Nathan U. Walker. Elders—Joseph N. Pershing, James Mechem, George Guthrie, Thomas Patterson, Wm. F. Smith, James E. Starkey, Chas. W. Scott, Daniel C. Knowles, Nathaniel Horn.

Also the following exhibit of the vote of the Lay members of the Conference on Lay Delegation, viz:

For Lay Delegation.....	6,581
Against Lay Delegation.....	5,570
Majority in favor of Lay Delegation.....	811

The exhibit of the Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church, and the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Church Extension were read, after which Dr. A. J. KYKETT, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, addressed the Conference, after which the Majority Report was adopted as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

Inasmuch as the wisdom of the last General Conference deemed the organization of the Church Extension Society as demanded by the times and the church in general, and as its workings for two years have conferred great benefit on many poor and destitute localities, and have saved the entire loss of churches to many oppressed and struggling societies, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend its hearty support to the pastors and people of this Conference.

Resolved, That we will furnish all the necessary information to our people of the workings of the society, and take up a collection from all our congregations.

Resolved, That we recommend the General Conference to make it the duty of Presiding Elders to visit the Southern and Western territory, excepting in extreme cases.

Resolved, That the Conference Board should not be nominal or superficial, and that it is in view of an appropriation being authorized that we recommend the appointment of the following persons as a Conference Board of Church Extension:

President—Thos. Bakewell.

Vice Presidents—Charles Thorn.

Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Locke.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Little.

Treasurer—Joseph Horner.

Managers—A. Bradley, Joseph Horner, J. H. Hillerman, T. Fulton, R. Hamilton, H. Wilber, H. Sinsebaugh and J. Coll.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Harris, D.D., Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, delivered an interesting and effective address in the interest of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

The following cases on appeal were submitted on trial, was taken up, and Wm. M. Webster, Homer J. Smith, John A. Danks, Wm. Kendall, Samuel J. Gallagher, Edwin R. Jones, John W. Toland, Earl D. Holtz, John W. Fouts, Thomas Sawyer, and Nelson Bassett, vs. Ingram, C. S. Bachtell, Michael C. Grimes, D. H. Snowden, Daniel L. Davis, Barnet Thomas, Nelson H. Stewart, and Thomas J. Kirtz, being duly recommended, were admitted.

On motion, the time for the session was extended.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. The benediction was pronounced by the benediction pronounced by R. Hopkins.

Afternoon Session.

Conference met at 2 P. M., and was opened with religious services conducted by E. Hingeley.

A communication from Rev. A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria, was presented and on motion ordered to be printed in the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

The following resolution was presented by R. Hopkins, read and on motion ordered to be laid upon the table and made the special order for action laid over until next Conference:

Resolved, That the General Conference possesses no power to do away the privilege of our members of trial before the Society or a committee, as provided for in the Discipline, in the sixth paragraph in the Appendix to the Discipline conferring primary as well as appellate jurisdiction upon the quarterly Conference in certain cases, thereby impugning, if not vitiating the action of the last General Conference, the Constitution; And whereas, The uniting these two powers in the same court is an absurdity, which has been long since exploded in ecclesiastical jurisprudence; therefore,

Resolved, That we as a Conference, in Conference assembled, do most respectfully petition the General Conference at its next session to repeal the paragraph in question, or in effect count of appeal in such cases.

The following resolution was presented to Rev. W. H. Morton was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, Rev. W. H. Morton, a member of the Erie Conference, has been called to the Virginia Conference; therefore,

Resolved, By the members of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, that we commend our brother to the kindly regards of the members of the Virginia Conference, and we express the trust that he will meet with abundant success in his new field of labor.

The following resolutions of thanks were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Conference, in conference assembled, that the thanks of this body are hereby tendered to the kind friends who have so hospitably entertained us, and to the citizens of Johnstown who have done so much to render our stay here pleasant.

Resolved, That the Rev. A. J. Eudsley, Rev. A. H. Thompson, Rev. J. Canan, Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Rev. Lewis, for their exertions in making the arrangements for the accommodation, which have proved so satisfactory.

Resolved, To the pastors and trustees of the several churches for the kindness manifested in the use of their churches and pulpits on the occasion of the sermons appointed by the Committee on Public Worship.

Resolved, To the bridge company for their liberality in passing over the Stone Bridge free of charge.

Resolved, To the Central Pennsylvania Company and the Superintendent, R. Pitcairn, for their liberality in the arrangements for passing to and from the Conference, and for the reference at reduced rates of fare, and especially for their liberality in the use in affording a free excursion over the mountains to Altoona and return.

Resolutions respecting W. Kenney were read and on motion adopted.

Resolved, We have experienced more than ordinary pleasure in being permitted to greet once more our former fellow laborer, Dr. Wesley Kenney, and we desire him to call on us whenever he may find it possible to visit us.

The Board of Stewards made their report which was adopted.

The following was as follows:

Appropriated to	Amount.
Joshua McIntoe.....	J. K. Miller, $ 400 00
Jas. Hallingshead,	Himself..... 400 00
F. M. McGowan,	S. McCarthy, 300 00
W. Athey	P. Cook, 250 00
R. McCutcheon,	Himself..... 250 00
A. Jackson,	J. J. Jackson, 200 00
Parson Cook,	Himself..... 200 00
J. R. Clark,	J. H. Carth, 300 00
E. F. Snowhill,	J. McCarthy, 50 00
Mrs. Wm. Morgan,	Jas. Hallingshead, 200 00
Mrs. Bacon,	Jas. Hallingshead, 275 00
John Hare,	H. H. Doan, 250 00
Mrs. Prohibaldi,	W. Cook, 200 00
Mrs. Conen,	J. W. Fouts, 250 00
Mrs. Barker	J. W. Fouts, 200 00
Mrs. McMahon,	H. C. Beacon, 200 00
Mrs. Stevens,	W. C. Stevens, 150 00
Mrs. Ayers,	J. W. Smith, 150 00
Mrs. Baker,	W. Cox, 150 00
Mrs. Bowden,	W. Cox, 150 00
Mrs. Merriman,	John Grant, 100 00
Mrs. McElroy,	D. E. Howell, 200 00
Mrs. White,	Jos. Hollingshead, 125 00
Mrs. Wm. Edwards,	J. W. Kessler, 125 00
Mrs. Foutch	J. W. Kessler, 125 00
Mrs. Milner,	W. H. Thomas, 250 00
Mrs. Babcock,	W. H. Thomas, 275 00
Mrs. Harris,	M. C. Harris, 250 00
Mrs. Taylor	H. Sinsabaugh, 250 00
Mrs. Sydon's chil'n,	J. H. Rogers, 175 00
J. U. Caston,	J. S. Read, 800 00
Mrs. Hamilton's ch'n,	H. H. Doan, 250 00
Mrs. Higgins,	O. N. Hartshorn, 350 00
Mrs. Wm. Hamilton,	J. Coll, 300 00
Mrs. E. H. Taylor,	J. H. Doan, 75 00
Mrs. Brady,	D. Cross, 300 00
Mrs. Cooper,	Himself..... 150 00
Mrs. Cooper,	W. Smith, 150 00
Mrs. Harris,	M. C. Harris, 250 00
Mrs. McAbee,	H. Sinsabaugh, 150 00
R. Hopkins,	Himself, 100 00
Total.....	$9,087 43

The Committee on Education presented reports favorable to Allegheny Female College, Union College, Pittsburgh Female College, Irwin Institute, Westmoreland Classical and Institute, which, on motion, were adopted.

The following paragraph is copied from the report of the Trustees of the Allegheny College:

"Rev. W. Hunter, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Theological College, and for fifteen years an able member of the Faculty, has communicated to the Board his purpose to resign his chair, and of returning to share with you the responsibilities of the ministry. This step has been reluctantly prompted, no doubt, by a sense of duty, we may not interfere. His talents, which are of a high order, fit him for the pulpit, especially in the oracles of divine truth; his experience in that which he has filled so faithfully, and the purity of his life and character will leave a void here, while they will commend their possessor wherever he shall go to the confidence and admiration among you."

The Committee on Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* presented their report, which on motion was after amendment and discussion adopted.

The Committee on Parsonages presented their report, which on motion was adopted.

The Committee on the Centenary Board made their report, which on motion was adopted.

Report of the Committee on the Bethel Cause was presented and adopted.

Report of the Committee on Sunday Schools was presented and adopted.

Committee on examining accounts of presiding elders, also on tract cause on state of the Church, on memorial.

Joseph Horner, being duly recommended, was on motion admitted.

The following are the majority reports of the Book Committee were presented, and on motion paid as follows:

The collection on behalf of the Sexton was on motion taken up, amounting to $54 15.

On motion a motion that Rev. Smith after a conference daily be dispensed with.

The motion to reconsider Hersey H. S. Moneyer was considered, and he was discontinued by the withdrawal of his name.

The following resolution with respect to Bishop Janes was presented, and on motion adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we are exceedingly gratified to have Bishop Janes among us as our President for the fifth time in our Conference history, and that it is a great pleasure in our sincerest desire that his life may be long spared, and that it may be his lot to visit us still many times more.

Bishop Jones then read the commission as President, and further on he was handed from the Sermon on the Mount. More and Christ and Calvary are no longer in men's thoughts. Creeds, already too long, are being lengthened. They are also increasing, and are being multiplied. It is our consolation that in spite of current materialism, we believe that the vision of a universal Church becomes brighter, clearer, grander and more glorious. Churches and schools, the world moves on, and the future is full of promise."

The Bishop then announced the following appointments for the ensuing year:

After a judicious and pointed address by the Bishop the appointments were read, and on motion the Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Janes.

In concluding this correspondence, I may, perhaps, be permitted to make my personal acknowledgements to N. Hallows, Esq., at whose hospitable board four of us were so nobly entertained, and to the ticket agent at the railroad station for favors granted, as well as to R. Pitcairn, Esq., who permitted the conductor to put us off at JOHNSTOWN, when we had by accident got on a train which was destined only to stop at CONEMAUGH—a favor which saved us a shabby and dangerous pedestrian return of two miles over the railroad ties.

APPOINTMENTS.

West Pittsburgh District.

A. L. PERRY, P. E.

Liberty street—L. M. Gardner.
Ames Church—S. Y. Kennedy.
Temperanceville—Robert Hamilton.
Mansfield—James Hollingshead.
Chartiers—M. S. Kendig.
Knowlson's—R. Jones.
Washington—W. A. Davidson.
Noblestown and Fayette—Josiah Dillon.
Florence—G. A. Sheets.
Georgetown—Andrew Huston.
Wellsburg—J. C. Castle.
Franklin—G. B. Hudson.
Independence—J. W. Kessler.
Claysville—William Gamble.
Canonsburg—J. H. Huddleston.
Davidson's—Joseph H. Winnett.
Peter's Creek—D. A. Pierce.
Mount Washington—M. L. Weekly.
Phillipsburgh—J. R. Wallace.
Snousetown—F. D. Fast.
Warner Long, Chaplain Western Seaman's Friend Society, member of Liberty street Quarterly Conference.

South Pittsburgh District.

D. L. DEMPSEY, P. E.

Christ's Church—J. A. Gray.
City Mission—J. C. Hight.
Union Centenary—E. M. Wood.
Parnassus—W. Hamilton.
Union and Emory—W. D arby.
Millertown—M. B. Pugh.
Freeport—J. H. Scott.
Harmony—George Orbin.
Butler—J. C. Wilson.
Kittanning—N. G. Miller.
Indiana—A. P. Leonard.
Sidentopper—J. Hogg.
Clayton—T. J. Kurtz.
Marion Centre—Wm. Sleppy.
Apollo—C. W. Miller.
Sandy Creek—W. O. Sleasc.
Smithfield—J. Kelly.
Brownsdale—J. A. Danks.
Worthington—To be supplied.
Leechburg—Nelson Davis.
Knox—Henry Long.

N. C. Reed, President Pittsburgh Female College; G. Loomis, President Allegheny College.

Allegheny District.

J. W. BAKER, P. E.

Beaver Street—C. W. Smith.
South Common—J. Boyle.
North Avenue—James R. Mills.
Union Church—J. J. McIlyar.
Sharpsburg—A. M. Woods Sun—N. P. Kerr.
Allegheny Circuit—J. M. Swan, H. J. Smith.
Sewickley Circuit—To be supplied.
Dresden—W. B. Webster.
Unionville and Concord—William Johnson.
Beaver—J. Wilson.
Bridgewater—Joseph Hollingshead.
Rochester—A. Grant.
New Brighton—James Henderson.
Beaver Falls—J. R. Roller.
Enon Valley—J. P. Hamilton.
Salem—W. Lynch.
Economite—Jackson, W. J. McConnell, S. H. Nesbitt, Editor Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*. Charles Thorn, Agent Pennsylvania Bible Society, member of Liberty street Quarterly Conference.

Southeast Pittsburgh District.

R. L. MILLER, P. E.

Smithfield Street—A. B. Leonard.
Centenary Church—R. L. Miller.
Braddock's Fields—T. McCleary.
McKeesport—J. Scrutton.
Elizabethport—A. Heidlit.
Rostraver—J. Z. Moore.
Fayette City—To be supplied.
Bridgeport—C. W. Scott.
Brownsville—J. S. Beedle.
Believernon—E. B. Griffin.
Uniontown—D. Vasbinder.
Connellsville—S. W. Horner.
Dravo and Greenoak—M. McK. Garrett.
West Newton—J. Whitehill.
Mount Pleasant—T. Storer, A. Gallagher.
Somerset and Jenner—S. T. Mitchell, N. Davis.
New Centre—J. M. Carr.
Liverpool—Alexander Scott.
Richmond—T. H. Wilkinson.
Winterset—J. Connor.
Springfield—W. L. Dixon.
Harlem—D. K. Stevenson.
Smithfield—J. Ward.
Bloomfield—J. Q. A. Miller.
Mount Washington—S. Kinnear; one to be supplied.
Leesburg and Leavitsville—Geo. Cook.
Mutsville—R. S. Hogue.
New Market—F. G. Edmonds.
Smith's Ferry—J. R. Keyes.
Rockford—N. B. Stewart.
Unionport—J. H. Ekey.

Cambridge District.

S. F. MOON, P. E.

Cambridge—J. D. Vail.
Coshocton—S. Crouse.
New Philadelphia—W. Burt.
Cadiz—J. Drummond.
Martin's Ferry—W. Brown.
Washington—D. Rhodes.
Adamsville—M. C. Harris, J. C. Russell.
East Liverpool—J. W. Weaver, J. W. Foland.
Weatchester—J. H. Rodgers.
Wellsville—To be supplied.
Uhrichsville—D. A. McCready.
Deersville—J. E. Hollister, J. W. Miles.
Bethlehem—J. Hall.
Gnadenhuten—I. P. Saddler.
Winchester—Wm. Grant, Mt. Pleasant—to be supplied by D. E. Howell.
Winesburg—John King.
Uniontown—J. E. Starkey.

Washington street. Supplement to act of 1867, consolidating Pittsburgh wards, extending the boundary of Lower Saint Clair Island, Allegheny river, and authorizing the land officers to issue patents for the addition to said island. Incorporating powers of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Turnpike Company.

The Erie Canal Enlargement.

The bill from the House extending the charter of Erie Canal Company, authorizing said Company to stock water the Ohio river from Beaver to Pittsburgh, was amended on motion of Mr. Lowry by adding a new section authorizing the Erie Canal Company to transfer and abandon a portion of the canal for the construction of a railway in connection therewith, to be called the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railway Company, or any existing road. It gives such Company power to put tracks on the embankments or in the bed of the canal abandoned.

Railway Bills Passed.

After recess, a large number of reports from committees was the bill introduced last night by Senator Lowry, authorizing the Erie and Allegheny Railroad to extend the road to Pittsburgh, with any canal bed in their route, which passed finally, under suspension of the rules.

The State Lines and Juniata Railroad bill passed.

Reported Favorably.

The local option liquor bill from the House was reported favorably.

An Alleged Fraud.

A message was received from the Governor to the effect that he had signed the Philadelphia Tax Bill, but had learned from a credible source that the bill as presented to him had never passed both Houses, and he asked an investigating committee be commissioned the fraud. Mr. Connell thought the Governor mistaken. Mr. Howard said the Attorney General be instructed to investigate the matter and report speedily. Agreed to.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to enable the Liberty School Sub-district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money. The Allegheny county liquor supplement was passed. The bill from the Senate amending the Pittsburgh and Allegheny city charter and supplements, was passed. The bill relating to Allegheny city streets was passed. The bill incorporating the Monongahela and Ormsby Ferry Company was indefinitely postponed. A bill was passed to authorize the Ohio ferry over the Allegheny at Sarah furnace, and the ferry at Millin.

The Rail Bill Killed.

The rebel rail bill was debated in the House to-night till late, by Messrs. Skinner and Porter, of York, in favor, and Messrs. Heinzell, Niles, Schoonover and Wherry, of Lancaster, against. At eleven o'clock a vote was taken on a motion to indefinitely postpone: Yeas, 73; nays, 18. Those voting no were Armstrong, Carlin, Dailey, Dillon, Adams, Kline, Forsythe, Hamilton, Landis, Longenecker, McKinstry, Minniken, Mooney, Porter, Rupley, Schoonover, Spring, Skinner, Snyder. All the rest voted yes, or were not present. The bill is killed.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1870.

JACOB H. WALTER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, members of the Allegheny county Bar, appreciating your faithful public services as Prothonotary of the county, and believing that your continuance in office is highly advantageous as well to the Bar as to the people of the county, respectfully request permission to present your name for renomination to the office.

Very truly yours, &c.,

J. W. F. White,	A. M. Stutler,
Thomas M. Marshall,	C. C. Townsend,
J. P. Slade,	John W. Wiley,
A. M. Brown,	John C. Newmyer,
W. M. Ferguson,	Wm. F. Robb,
Wm. H. Hunter,	Israel C. Wright,
J. E. McKelvy,	W. M. Hays,
Thomas M. Kavanaugh,	Samuel Palmer,
C. W. Roth,	John Turpenny,
Joseph Lemon,	W. Pershing Ewing,
David Reed,	John Scott,
Wm. Yeoh,	Walter F. Rook,
J. M. Gazzam,	John Mellon,
W. K. Jennings,	Alex. Nelson,
J. H. Hampton,	Algernon S. Bell,
H. C. Shacklett,	D. W. & S. Bell,
John S. Ambrose,	Wm. Eichbaum,
W. W. Thompson,	P. C. Shannon,
Daniel Trimble,	Thomas Bakewell,
F. M. Hogue,	Charles F. McKenna,
A. G. Hay,	Wm. Lorimer,
W. H. Lowe,	George R. Corbran,
Geo. A. Blakely,	Jas. Park,
C. S. Armond,	A. M. Brown,
W. B. Rodgers,	S. P. Fulton,
J. A. Mcquade,	W. R. Fahnestock,
John H. Ewing,	
John F. Edmundson,	

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1870.

Jacob H. Walter, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—Recognizing the conspicuous ability, courtesy and integrity which have characterized the performance of your official duties, and from the respect and confidence of your fellow-citizens; and believing that the public interests would be promoted by your continuance in office as Prothonotary of Allegheny county, we respectfully request the privilege of submitting your name for re-election to that office:

Thomas Aiken,	John Wilson,
John Harper,	A. A. Sterling,
H. S. Nobis,	Thomas J. Gallaher,
F. S. Bretney,	John W. Riley,
M. Neckermann,	P. H. Lantman,
James Kennedy,	Henry C. Kline,
George J. Luckey,	James M. McEwen,
John Wallace,	George Lockhart,
Jas. Dunlap,	Henry Loyd,
B. M. Chambers,	Isaac Lee,
W. M. Shaw,	S. McMahon,
George H. Johnston,	Benjamin Schmith,
John Fahy,	Thomas Bigham,
John Aiday,	John Fahy,
Henry Gumbert,	Jr., Thomas Fahy,
C. J. Smith,	Wm. H. Hunter,
C. A. Kelsey,	John Hunter,
Louis C. Lee,	Thomas Callender,
Ph. J. Touhy,	Wm. Hunter,
Chas. Lapp, Jr.,	Peter Solberger,
Frank Lapp, Jr.,	Daniel Bolen,
Wm. Lapp,	John Fenton,
William Arnold,	Owen Fenton,
Nicholas Lapp,	Wm. Lapp,
H. Beidenbach,	Patrick Scully,
Patrick Smith,	Wm. Scully,
Henry Gimbel,	Patrick Creeks,
John Heintz,	John Stewart,
M. Levy,	Casper Martin,
R. R. Cook,	Jacob Leigh,
Daniel Hirsh,	Wm. Bailey,
James A. Mills,	Daniel Hamsel,
A. Marshall,	David B. Black,
F. Neuinger,	John C. Hamsel,
H. K. Wood,	Isaac Cochran,
Martin Beshert,	Frank Lapp,
John Loeb,	Samuel Hamsel,
Gottlieb Loeck,	Frank Lapp,
Jos. Herth,	Wm. Allen,
Adolf Gerber,	Robert Lowdney,
Charles Copp,	Thos. Brown,
Wm. Beck,	Jacob Miller,
Chas. H. Noll,	John Hartman,
John Hart,	Geo. Long,
J. H. Peterson,	Chas. Hoffman,
Chas. Hoffman,	Jr., Jacob Geppert,
G. W. Prachner,	Jas. B. Moriarty,
Jacob Schmidt,	Richard Sanger,
James Marshall,	Robert Sample,
Jas. Cochran,	Jr., Wm. Wilson, M. D.,
Wm. F. McKee,	Wm. Agnew, Jr.,
John McKeever,	Robert Agnew,
Daniel Bonnett,	E. S. Mansfield,
Jas. Bonnett,	Robert Bruce,
S. B. Tomlins,	James Gilmore,
Jas. B. Scott,	Wm. Bancroft,
Thos. Price,	Calvin Grier,
W. H. Denniston,	R. S. McPherson,
W. S. Speer,	W. H. Davis,
Wm. Coughlin,	Thos. Wagoner, Jr.,
Wm. Mackey,	Thos. Wagoner,
Edward Gleason,	John Weaver,
John Lambie,	Sebastian Mendig,
Jas. Hamilton,	Paul Hamilton,
Charles D. Osborn,	Abraham Gelt,
Wallace Bruce,	Wm. Prather,
Joseph Grimm,	Jacob Schneider,
C. Garrison,	Conrad Kuntz,
Henry Dawson,	Conrad Kuntz,
Henry D. Benson,	Edwin King,
Wm. Bell,	Wm. Irwin,
W. M. Irwin,	Wm. Kerr,
Wm. Robertson,	James Evans,
Wm. Robertson,	James Marrow,
Joseph Bingley,	George Hawksworth,
Thos. B. Gray,	Thomas Lewis,
P. A. Schill,	Jos. Copeland,
W. Bew. Ex,	H. Richardson,
Chas. Graff,	John Graham,
Wm. S. Arnaun,	Jas. Bunker,
J. D. Cook,	Robert Hunter,
Henry Sheriff,	S. S. Robert,
Thomas M. Gunnon,	Wm. Thompson,
A. N. Hall,	Alex. Douglass,
C. C. Hopkins,	T. B. McCormick,
John Hay,	Thos. Douglass,
Chas. Abercrombie,	James Weller,
John Orr,	Robert Fleming,
Samuel Seeger,	J. F. McConnell,
George Wilson,	George McCutcheon,
John S. Reed,	Robert Fleming,
Jacob Lea,	John W. Hill,
Wm. Lea,	Wm. Wilson,
Ph. Jacob Muller,	Israel C. Wright,
W. Wood,	Joseph Grubb,
Wm. Reed,	Samuel Graham,
David Reed,	John Turpenny,
Jas. Veech,	W. Pershing Ewing,
J. M. Gazzam,	John Scott,
W. K. Jennings,	Walter F. Rook,
J. H. Hampton,	John Mellon,
H. C. Shacklett,	Alex. Nelson,
W. W. Thompson,	Algernon S. Bell,
Daniel Trimble,	D. W. & S. Bell,
F. M. Hogue,	Wm. Eichbaum,
A. G. Hay,	P. C. Shannon,
W. H. Lowe,	Thomas Bakewell,
Geo. A. Blakely,	Charles F. McKenna,
C. S. Armond,	Wm. Lorimer,
W. B. Rodgers,	George R. Corbran,
J. A. Mcquade,	Jas. Park,
John H. Ewing,	A. M. Brown,
John F. Edmundson,	S. P. Fulton,
	W. R. Fahnestock,

JAMES H. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he executes purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

OUR DESERT REGIONS.

Assumed Physical Changes—Is it Not a Mistaken Theory?

Very intelligent men sometimes enunciate generalizations based on a few facts or on a single circumstance, which will not stand the test of experience. We are inclined to think that among these may be classed the fully noticed "Physical Changes in the Great American Desert." The theory on the subject, without being distinctly asserted, appears to be, that owing to the settlements, or to the railroad, or to both, the streams now contain more water than they did before. Instances of streams that were either dry, or nearly dry, and which now have a good supply of water; and the gradual rise of Salt Lake for some years past, are mentioned as evidences of a change in the climate which must affect permanently the nature of the soil hitherto worthless to man on account of its arid character. Let us admit the fact that the streams have one-fourth more water in them than they had a few years ago, and that Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was a few years ago, and rising; do these things prove the train of the idea that the theorizers would convey? The variations in the quantity of water flowing in our streams in the East from year to year are quite as great; the variations in periods of years in the height of Lake Erie amount to several feet, and prevailing winds, up or down, affect its height several feet.

In order to have more water flowing in the Rocky Mountain streams, there must be an increase of rain or of snows; preceding the phenomenon on the mountains; but the periods and manner in which these occur are very different in different seasons; and this difference must cause a corresponding variation in the flow of water along the streams. Two or more years consecutively of drought will be followed by a diminished flow, while two or more years of abundant rain and snow will be followed by an absolute flood.

In the case of Salt Lake, there is one peculiar feature, namely, that although many streams flow into it, none flow from it in the shape of outlet. Its only outlet being heavenward, by evaporation.

The writer of this article visited Salt Lake last summer, and passed through much of Utah and Montana Territories, making very particular observations, and is fully prepared to warrant the putting forth of any such extensive generalization as that now under consideration, either confirmatory or otherwise; yet quite enough to warrant a doubt as to the correctness of the conclusions assumed.

All through Montana Territory, and the Northern part of Utah, the streams in 1869 were by universal consent considered to be lower than the oldest residents had ever known them to be during any previous summer. Intelligent gentlemen in Montana, capable of judging well upon the point, assured the writer that but for the *extraordinary drought* there would have been probably millions more gold obtained in the gold regions of Montana.

It seems that there must have been more rain or snow, or both, in the Southern portion of Utah and in the immediate region flowing into Salt Lake, and perhaps less evaporation than usual. An immense lake covering not less than seventeen hundred square miles, its surface height regulated largely by means of evaporation, in connection with a very irregular flow from the tributary streams draining a large portion of country, will not show present considerable differences of level at different periods. Last summer, Salt Lake was high; and all the testimony around it concurred in the general opinion that it was then higher than it was a few years ago; yet there were evidences plainly observable that it had once or perhaps many times been still higher, so that nothing but its fluctuation was proved.

At another season the evaporation from the surface of Salt Lake during the hottest part of the season may be half an inch per day; so that at such times if the tributaries were to cease flowing, it would fail a foot in four days. A difference in the rate of evaporation in different seasons of one-fourth of an inch per day, would only require forty-eight days to cause a difference of level in Salt Lake of one foot. Then a few physical changes created or caused by settlements in Utah or Montana sufficient to account for any perceptible change of climate or quantity of rainfall in Montana, would, when the greatest physical changes have been effected in the search for gold by thousands of miners, be of little moment. In Montana, on the contrary, the settlements have been effected in the search for gold by thousands of miners, who, if they should have a short time to live, prepare rafts, on which some would have remained probably long enough afloat to have been picked up by steam pickets or by sailing vessels passing over the same route.

The great Humboldt salt mine near Austin, Nevada, described by Mr. Raymond, looks like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and as smooth as ice. Were it not for fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystals, making the salt to the depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except on the very unfrequent occasions when it is covered with water. The expanse of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in width, without a break or flaw for the greater portion of that distance. The depth of solid salt is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of sticky, singular-looking mud, about two feet thick, and then this again another stratum of solid salt as homogeneous as the first. The depth has been found in some parts to be six feet. In summer the salt is pure, glittering and scintillating in the sight of all. In winter it only presents a brilliant appearance. The frosty covering of solid salt, which is the case in winter, while the crystalline portion, when exposed, reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This immense deposit is nearly pure, being about forty-five per cent. of salt and five per cent. of soda—which is purer than what we commonly use for our tables.

COMPTROLLER DELANO in his recent letter, on the subject of deducting the interest on mortgages on homesteads, does not appear to be fully confirmed in his decision, but manifests a disposition to be "open to conviction," or as all events would be glad to see the statute amended so as to remove the obnoxious features so generally complained of. He says: "I have not failed to see certain strong equities in favor of allowing this deduction. I have never before given the matter a careful examination, as the ruling, as already stated, is an old decision of the office, although from the present correspondence it would seem to have been somewhat disregarded by assessors. If upon further consideration I shall be convinced it is wrong, I shall willingly reverse it. I have been informed that a resolution either has been introduced in Congress or is about to be, for the purpose of amending the statute upon this point. Such a resolution would meet my hearty approval.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Her Probable Fate—The Iceberg Theory.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* controverts the suggestion that the loss of the steamer City of Boston was occasioned by the inadequacy in the heating of the journals of the machinery in the substitution of a two-bladed instead of a three-bladed screw. The writer says that the speed at which a screw is driven depends on the pitch or distance the screw travels ahead in one revolution and not upon the number of blades, the resisting surface being divided with two or three or four portions, according to the judgment of the builder. Two blades being used generally where vessels are dependant principally on sails, as all sailing less resistance when the blades are placed perpendicularly, and the wheel does not have to sail astern. The writer leans to the more general belief that the loss of the vessel was occasioned by icebergs.

The City of Boston probably weighed 1,000 tons, after in boilers, say 50 tons, passengers, baggage, &c., 50 tons, freight, 800 tons, making in all 1,900 tons. All going at the rate of 13 knots an hour she would move seventeen feet in one second, which would give the vessel a momentum of 1,900 tons, with a velocity of 17 feet, or 32,300 tons, a force sufficient to crush in her bows for many feet. Suddenly stopped by the iceberg in a moment the effect upon all ponderable bodies partially secured to the deck of the vessel suddenly stopped, boats, masts, furniture, passengers, everything about the vessel, would virtually be driven in a body about seventeen feet a second; the boilers would probably be loosened from their fastenings, the machinery would be broken off, the boats would be carried away, terror would prevail, which the shrieks of affright and wounded and drowning passengers would heighten. The vessel would sink immediately, no boats could be lowered, no provisions could be made to save any people. Should she have taken fire, there would have been at least a short time to have made some preparations, on which some would have remained probably long enough afloat to have been picked up by steam pickets or by sailing vessels passing over the same route.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1870.

In reference to Washington affairs, remarks the New York *Times*, as bearing upon the currency and the public credit, we believe it may be taken for granted, all rumors, present or prospective, to the contrary notwithstanding. First, that no funding bill will be passed to disturb the greenback legal tenders. Second, that no funding bill will be passed to disturb the present low rate of the national banks. Third, that no part of the interest on the public debt will ever be paid abroad. Fourth, that the only funding measure likely to be authorized by Congress will be one for converting outstanding of new stocks, bearing 5@6 per cent., for the present 6 per cents known as 5-20s, either by voluntary exchange on the part of the holders of the latter, or by the sale of the new stocks at par in gold, and the application of the proceeds to paying off the 5-20s at par in gold. Fifth, that no extensive speculation will be permitted in regard to either early or late specie payments. Sixth, that notwithstanding the fact the redemption of national bank notes of national bank deposits will be imposed upon, or required of, the national banks, or these banks, this being the recognized legal tender standard, the country will, in its respective, or retrospective, or to come individuals and corporations, including the national banks, be required to treat the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase and the associate judges of the Supreme Court against the greenbacks as legal tender for old obligations dating before February 25, 1862, will assuredly be reversed. Seventh and Eighth, that specific contracts made payable in gold will generally be enforced and not enforced according to their tenor, but no specific promise or pledge will be entered into by Congress for the redemption of the legal tenders in gold, although the difference between the two, in the credit of the government and the condition, for the time being, of the foreign exchanges may be equalized.

—The transactions in local stocks were a little above the average. Merchants and Manufacturers' National sold at or First National of Allegheny at 100 and Iron City at 100; Citizens' Passenger went at 38; Columbia Oil stock of late very dull, with some sales at 16½. A few thousand of Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds at about ½—less commissions.

—The advance in Government bonds to-day took the market by surprise, although it has been looked for in some well informed circles. The tardy and uncertain results of funding legislation at Washington keeps the bond, gold and stock markets feverish and irregular.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '62	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
Gold	112	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York, as follows:

	Mar. 29.	Mar. 30.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	111¾	112		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110¾	110¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110¾	110¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	108	108½	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	107½	107½		
U. S. Bonds, new, 5s, '65	109½	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109½	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109½	109½		
U. S. Currency 6s	120	120		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 30, 1870.	10 00	11 00	12 00	1 30	3 00	4 00
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	140½	140½				
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	119½	119½				
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	140	140				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago and Northwestern	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Fort Wayne	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
St. Paul	58	58				
St. Paul preferred	76½	76½				
Toledo and Wabash	45	45				
Toledo and Wabash pref.	75	75				
Fort Wayne	89½	89½				
Chicago and Alton	111	111				
Do preferred	29	29				
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	29				
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½				
Pacific Mail	66½	66½				
Adams Express	60½	60½				
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	64	64				
American M. U. Express	26	26				
United States Express	50	50				
Merchants' Union Ex.	28	28				
Gold	111½	111½	112½	112	112	112

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	104½	104½		¼
Erie	23¾	23¾		¼
Harlem	141	140½		½
Reading	97½	97½		½
Mich. Central	119½	119½		½
Mich. Southern	87½	87½		½
Illinois Central	140	140		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88		½
Chicago & Northwestern	79½	79½		½
Do. preferred	87½	87½		½
Fort Wayne	119½	119½		½
Rock Island	110¾	110¾		¼
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29		¼
Wabash	45	45		½
Do. preferred	75	75		½
Ft. Wayne	89½	89½		½
Chicago & Alton	111	111		½
Do. preferred	29	29		½
Pacific Mail	66¾	66¾		¼
Adams Express	60½	60½		½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	64	64		½
American M. U. Ex.	26	26		½
U. S. Express	50	50		½
Merch. U. Ex.	28	28		½

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—There was a decided improvement in commercial circles. Buyers were more numerous and were disposed to invest, the prospect being favorable for a general revival in most branches of trade. Country dealers are arriving daily and are preparing to purchase their spring supplies. The weather being favorable, activity will no doubt be soon inaugurated. Produce—The receipts are steadily increasing. The roads leading to the city will soon be in good order. Breadstuffs are more sought after although prices have undergone no change, the improved demand being for export east. The following are the receipts of the leading articles by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,871	5,282
Apples, bbls	1,241	1,326
Cheese, boxes	392	756
Oats, sacks	1,254	1,049
Wheat, sacks	2,171	3,906
Barley, sacks	2,042	3,942
Rye, sacks	733	1,277
Oats, sacks	1,547	2,299
Butter, packages	310	311
Bulk meats, pieces	1,690	11,015

ASHES.—The market was quiet, with a fair trade demand, and prices ruled steady, the market being well supplied. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common, 4c. Refined, 4½@4¾c. Pearls, 6½@6¾c. Pearls, 6¾@6¾c.

APPLES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. Yesterday's prices were maintained and the receipts were 127 bbls, mostly Greenings, which brought \$4 at extra choice \$3 25@3 50; choice \$3 00@3 25; fair \$2 75@3 00; mixed lots at \$2 50@2 75 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is fairly drugged with this article. Sales ranged from 9@c to 6½c, the latter for choice. The receipts were 1,241 bbls, and 1,326 bbls were shipped. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common, 4c. Refined, 4½@4¾c. Pearls, 6½@6¾c. Pearls, 6¾@6¾c.

APPLES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. Yesterday's prices were maintained and the receipts were 127 bbls, mostly Greenings, which brought \$4 at extra choice \$3 25@3 50; choice \$3 00@3 25; fair \$2 75@3 00; mixed lots at \$2 50@2 75 bbl.

BACON.—We have nothing doing to speak of, with sales of sugar cured at 10@10½c per lb.

BEANS.—Nothing doing. In Medina, Ohio, on the 24th inst., 1,000 bushels sold at \$2 00 per bushel.

BUTTER.—We can report a steady trade demand for strictly prime roll. The receipts by river and rail since our last were 54 packages. Sales at from 18@20c; common to fair grades are dull at any price.

CHEESE.—Market not so active, and prices weak, tending downwards, sales of Western Reserve 16@16½c; Hamburg 15½@16c; Ohio factory 15c; Goshen Ohio 15½c; New York Sweitzer 18@20c; Limberger 15c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was not an active one. Prices remain firm, however, and the quotations are about the same as last week. Sales of apples at 3@3½c; peaches, 7@7½c; cherries, 10@10½c; plums, 6@6½c per lb.

DRY FISH.—Market quiet, with a supply up to our wants. We note sales at \$5 50 bbl.

HOMINY.—Dull; the sales were few and far between; sales of flint were reported at \$5 per bbl.

LIME.—Market well supplied; sales Eastern at \$1 10@1 15; Rochester, \$1 30@1 40 per bbl.

CORN MEAL.—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand. Sales of bolted at 80c; unbolted, 75c per bush.

COUNTRY.—Sales of pails \$2 35; Tubs—No. 1 at \$6 50; No. 2 at \$5 50; No. 3 at \$4 50 per dozen.

OILS.—Market firm with light offerings; sales Seneca's berries at 32c; eastern cultivated \$2 50@2 75 bbl.

CATTLE.—Oil business was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; refined dull at 23c. Sales were reported in round lots at 23@24c per gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CIDER.—The market has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at \$6 50@7 00 bbl; other kinds are dull at prices ranging from \$3 00 @5 00 bbl, as to quality and location.

FLOUR.—The market is evidently stronger with an advancing tendency, and we note sales at \$5 50; Pacific, \$5 00 @ barrel; Wayne City, \$5 50@5 90 @ barrel; Dayton City, \$5 75 @ barrel.

FEED.—Market dull and prices have declined 50 to 75c per hundred pounds.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market was firm at the advance noted on Monday. Shippers were taking hold freely. Wholesale dealers are well supplied. We give the rates as follows: Sides, packed, 13½c; clear do 14c; sugar cured hams, 16@17c; plain Ham, 14½c; canvassed do 15½c; S. C. sides, 12½c; clear do 13c; sugar cured do 14c. We are reporting sales of 10,000 lbs at 12½c. Breakfast bacon 17@17½c. Lard in tierces 14½@14½c; in buckets 15½@16c; in kegs 16½@17c. Sold in 3 and 5 lb packages 17½@18c.

BEESWAX.—Is held at \$27 50@28 00 @ bbl.

LARD OIL.—Sales extra No 1 at \$1 25@1 28; No. 2 No. 1 at 90@95c.

BROOMS.—Selling at \$8 00 @ dozen.

HOOP TONGUES.—\$1 00 @ dozen.

DRIED BEEF.—Scarce and in supply; with sales of sugar cured at 18@18½c @ lb.

POULTRY.—Market steady but not active. On the 24th inst. 500 head of stock to operate with prices have undergone no change. Choice chickens are now 20c per pair; fair to good do 18@19c; live chickens 15@16c @ pair.

RAGS.—Steady and fair trade demand; sales of mixed lots at 3@3½c @ lb.

GROCERIES.—Dealers report a good business having the last week. This is not to be wondered at when the prices of leading articles are taken into consideration. We call attention to our list published, and you will hesitate no longer about laying in your spring supplies.

COFFEE.—Sales of Rio, to good 19c; prime 20c; choice 21c; Java 27c @ lb.

TEAS.—Sales of Young Hyson \$1 00@1 40; Gunpowder \$1 10@1 50 and \$1 90; Imperial \$1 40@1 60 and \$2 00; Oolong \$1 25 and \$1 40; Black Young \$1 and \$1 50 @ lb.

RICE.—Carolina is selling at 7½c @ lb.

SUGARS.—Sales of Cuba, fair to good refining 8½c; Crushed 12c; Powdered and granulated 12½c; A do coffee 12c; B coffee 11½c; extra C 12c; N. New Orleans, 10½c for fair; 11½c for prime; 11½c for choice.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans, prime to choice, 75 @80c; Sugar House 60c; Golden Syrup, 70@75c; Silver Drips 70c; Golden 65c; White Honey Drips 75c.

SALTS.—Mould 12c; Star 22c @ lb.

SEEDS.—The market for all descriptions was quiet, with a fair trade demand. At times there was a little excitement, the prices having advanced from 2@5c; we note sales in a small way at the following rates: Timothy seed is now in store at 4½ bush. The season for garden seeds has arrived, and the market is opening with a good demand. We omit details of prices, as they will be found in our list. Sales of yellow Onion sets are active with a steady demand and increasing receipts. Flax seed in moderate request at \$2 30@2 35 @ bush; common to fair grades only quiet but steady; sales of fancy brands White Norway at \$2 50@2 60; Extra Pale, \$2 40@2 45; Pale Linseed—Orchard held at \$2 25, and Kentucky blue grass \$4 25 @ bushel.

SPICES.—The market is firmer, with an advancing tendency at \$2 75@3 for cloves.

TOBACCO.—Market dull and heavy, with a fair shipping demand at the following: Bran \$1 90@2 10; middlings \$1 60@1 75; shipstuffs \$1 20 @1 30 @ bush.

RYE FLOUR.—Market quiet, with a supply up to our wants. We note sales at \$4 75 @ bbl.

HOMINY.—Dull; the sales were few and far between; sales of flint were reported at \$5 00@ 5 50 @ bbl.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

TERMS:

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PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish to its readers the most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

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And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in its denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest politicians and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is almost proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To be ever faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER,

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always full and fresh. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gathering are made to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

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ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION.

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It merely asks the continuing of its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will tend to increase or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above, and it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in declaring that in addition to an increase in the circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness, The ensuing session of Congress and State Legislatures will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The approaching Presidential election and administration of General Grant will soon be before the country, exciting the opinions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, also, will present matters of importance. All the signs are animating, and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and considerations of which are essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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BOOK PUBLISHERS' LEAGUE.

The project of consolidating the publishing of school books by the trade is now the theme of grave discussion among our Eastern contemporaries. Though many advantages are conceded as likely to result from a combination of this kind, yet serious objections are entertained on the ground that it would confer too much power on an interested body, who would exercise supreme control over the books introduced into our public schools, stifle individual enterprise, and cut off all competition. Yet there can be no doubt that an uniformity would be attained in the use of books that would indeed be most desirable. The subject is one of much importance, and deserves to be canvassed in all its bearings. That our public schools have in use books unsuited to proper educational training, and of so diversified a character as to prove a serious drawback to the diffusion of correct knowledge, is not surprising when we consider how their introduction into our schools is procured. Published often upon private responsibility solely for the sake of pecuniary gain, and introduced through machinery brought to bear upon school directors who too frequently are blissfully ignorant of the "fitness of things," books of an unsuitable kind are liable to be thrust into the hands of our youth. This is an evil which could doubtless be mitigated, if not wholly remedied, and yet a monopolising spirit may be the means of excluding many a book, the intrinsic merits of which might justly entitle it to preference. We are now already experiencing great changes from combinations in every department of trade. Capital is being concentrated and grand results attained which may well startle the adherent of past views. Our railroads, telegraphs, and transportation companies have taken the lead, whether for evil or good remains to be seen and felt, and even eminent merchants are concentrating their and their energies in grand enterprises before which mere individual efforts may pale. It is in vain to expect that that branch which is most intimately connected with human intelligence and progress may remain stationary. Should this league be consummated, it is to be hoped that its action will be enlightened and humane, and not be so tinctured with selfish considerations as to conflict with the interests of the community. Under its operation not only the cost of books may be reduced, but more uniformity and stability secured, and a higher grade established which cannot fail to prove of inestimable benefit to the cause of education.

LIBERIA.

Among the recent foreign telegraphic dispatches was one reporting the prevalence of war in Liberia. Not frequently, but at considerable intervals, the little American republic on the western coast of Africa has been compelled, in self-defense or for the maintenance of its rights, to go to war with the native tribes in its neighborhood. Some years ago charges unfavorable to the morality of the Liberian Government were founded upon the circumstances in which one of these wars had originated, and also upon its results. Investigation, however, resulted in the acquittal of the Government from all blame, and, upon the whole, there is reason to think that the affairs of that little settlement of colored men have been managed with wisdom and justice. Many of the early patrons and friends of the Liberian colony in the days of American slavery, honestly regarded it as a means by which our great evil was destined to be removed. For many years small account was made of it as a future agency in the regeneration of Africa. At present this is certainly the character in which it presents the strongest claims upon the support of philanthropists. In the words of the late Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER "Liberia may be considered as a star of promise, which twinkles in the dense darkness overshadowing the African continent." In fact, it has for many years now been a center from which Christian civilization is diffused. Many numerous native tribes on their own petition have been received under the protection of the republic; over a vast area of the continent and along several hundred miles of the coast the slave trade has been abolished through its agency, and great numbers of natives, some of them from the distance of five hundred and six hundred miles, have been educated in the schools and colleges of the republic. Among the colored people of this country Liberia used to be looked upon with distrust as a place of forced emigration, and even now this feeling has not wholly ceased to animate them. It is, however, confidently believed that a knowledge of the advantages presented by the republic to emigrants from this country will entirely remove their prejudices and inspire great multitudes with the desire to become citizens of a commonwealth in which they and their children may live and prosper unembarrassed by the antipathies of race and in the enjoyment of the most ample opportunities of wealth and distinction. Every year greater numbers of them are emigrating, and the emigrants, after some experience of the advantages of the country, are almost unanimous in their testimony as to the wisdom of the step. During the last four years the American Colonization Society has given passage to 2,204 persons. One of the emigrants, who sailed last November, has written to his relatives from Monrovia, in Liberia, December 30, 1869:

"*While in the richest place I ever saw in my life. If you only were here and could see this place, you would never want to go back to America. I am re-joiced in the country.*"

Another emigrant, ROBERT C. GRIFFIN, from Pittsburgh, writes:

"We landed December 19th, after a passage of thirty-six days. We are all well. The country looks beautiful. I am well pleased with what I have seen."

In conclusion we may say that in England and in France also philanthropists have long been greatly interested in this African republic. Whether as the result of the anti-slavery conflict and of the hostility of the Abolitionists to the colonization scheme as a pretended remedy for slavery, or of some other cause, it is perhaps true that Liberia does not receive the attention among us to which its importance entitles it, both as a center of enlightenment in Africa and as a place of emigration for the negro race.

INDICATIONS accumulate of the determination on the part of those friendly to a peaceful Indian policy to give the new measures a fair trial. An attempt is to be made to get at the real wishes of the nation in regard to them. A meeting in sympathy with this humane policy was to be held in New York last evening, and one could wish that similar meetings should be held in other great centers of influence. At the meeting in New York a number of prominent leaders of the Cherokee nation were expected to be present for the purpose of giving an account of the mode of life and of the social and political system of that people. It seems strange that the attention of the great multitude concerned about our Western Indians has not more frequently been directed to the history of the Cherokees. We are not aware of any reason why they should be regarded as exceptional characters among their race. While they lived in the southern country they certainly labored under very serious disadvantages, and were looked upon with intense prejudice by the white population on the borders of their territory. And yet before their removal to the western side of the Mississippi, they had attained to a high degree of civilization, and among them were many excellent and thriving farmers who in skill and industry compared favorably with the white men of Georgia engaged in the same occupation. To the Cherokee nation, a tribe numbering at the beginning of the present century not more than thirteen thousand souls, belongs also the credit of having produced a man of a very high order of genius, entitled by his achievements to rank among the celebrated inventors and benefactors of their respective races. To invent an alphabet and to reduce one's own language to a written form are admitted to be performances within the reach of only extraordinary natural intellectual gifts. GEORGE, a native Cherokee, is our American CADMUS, and perhaps we ought to be as proud of him as of any other native inventor. In their western grounds, these Indians have prospered as a civilized people, with all good arts flourishing among them. Several of their conspicuous leaders sent to transact business for them in Washington have commanded great respect from our public men by their talents and their knowledge. OF JOHN ROSS, the former chief of the nation, who was only in part Indian, Mr. Senator SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, was once heard to say, "Any white man might be proud to speak half as well as he." The present chief, DOWNING, is said to be very eloquent in his native language. It appears not unreasonable to think that, from the example and methods of the Cherokees, by candid inquiry much might be learned which would be useful in the endeavor to civilize other tribes. And the more fact of Cherokee civilization certainly affords ground of encouragement to make the attempt, as it is a decisive answer to those who confidently allege the certainty of failure.

"WHEN the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber, for the consideration of executive business, the presiding officer of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, to be occupied on the head of the table to the left, and shall be assigned to the President of the United States."

This quotation is a part of the thirty-seventh rule of the Senate adopted so long ago as in 1789. One can hardly imagine a more complete or satisfactory answer to those critics who have been so clamorous in their denunciation of General GRANT for his attempt by personal conference to influence Senators in favor of the Saint Domingo treaty. Clearly, when this rule was adopted, it was expected that the President would unite with the Senate in deliberation upon executive business. No fact in our early history is better attested than that General WASHINGTON used occasionally to be present in the Senate when particularly interested in the matter under consideration. And we do not hesitate to say that the President ought sometimes to be present there, and that advantage would probably accrue from the meeting, both in the facilitation of executive business and in the maintenance of a more perfect sympathy between the branches of the government. With the entire approval of these censors, General GRANT might have invited all the Senators at once, or in parties of ten in succession, to the White House, and might have dined and wined them, and there then have put forth all his influence to induce them to adopt his view of the treaty. All this would have been perfectly in accordance with the fitness of things. But because avowedly and openly in the face of all the world, he went to a committee room near the Senate Chamber, and had interviews with members, General GRANT is charged with violating precedents and the proprieties of his high position. Such carping is truly contemptible. It is, however, also almost frightful as an illustration of the inability of a rather numerous class to look at the acts of the Chief Magistrate of the nation from any other than a merely partisan point of view.

ANONYMOUS letters are assuming in France something like the importance of a political engineery, and a "devlish engineery" it is. Some days ago, we made brief mention of a scene reported, in which the Empress and Madame OLLIVIER compared notes on the subject. The Paris correspondent of a New York paper describes the alarm lately excited in the Imperial Palace by the finding of an anonymous letter on the chimney piece in the Empress' sleeping room, apprising her that an attempt was about to be made to poison her son and cautioning her to have a strict watch observed over the preparation of his food. To this room none but confidential servants had access, and no one of them was for a moment suspected. The mystery was how the letter got there, a mystery unsolved when the correspondent wrote. If not intended merely to distress, it must have been sent by some person aware of the plot to poison, but restrained by personal considerations from betraying it. In England during the last ten years, in the trades unions business anonymous letters have been much employed. Perhaps in both countries the thing must be ascribed to the extension of education among a class who, in former days, could neither read nor write, and who are unblessed with any traditional prejudices as to the cowardly meanness of such use of their accomplishments. Miss MITFORD was greatly disgusted with the education of the so-called "lower orders" when, one day, returning from a walk, she found that her newly engaged maid servant had taken advantage of her mistress's absence to examine some proof sheets that were lying in her desk. It is certain that people who cannot write will neither commit forgery nor indite anonymous letters, though they are apt to annoy society in some other ways quite as objectionable.

MASSACHUSETTS is preparing to conform to the Legal Tender decision in the payment of principal and interest of her State debt falling due the present year, which will be paid in coin. Several New England companies have given notice that their maturing obligations will be paid in like manner. We understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in similar cases, whenever it is desired, gives parties the benefit of the decision, but that, as a general thing, the currency of the country is readily accepted. It is announced that the Chancellor of New Jersey, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, has decided that both the principal and interest due on a mortgage made and dated prior to February 25, 1862, the date of the Legal Tender act, must be paid in lawful gold and silver coin, if required by the mortgagee, and that this was made accordingly. In regard to the prospect of a reversal of the Legal Tender decision we are informed that the suggestion that no "new case" can be brought before the Court within a considerable period of time, is not well based; on the contrary, it is said to be extremely probable that the Legal Tender question will again come before the Court at an early day. But it is proper to say that this is denied. In this connection it is confidently believed that Judge BRADLEY'S views are not in harmony with the decision, and Judge STRONG'S decision on our State Bench in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act seems to settle on which side he will be found. It is claimed, therefore, that the Supreme Bench, now full, whenever the question is again brought before them, will promptly affirm the constitutionality of the act.

ONE day last week, in a brief article, reference was made to remarks delivered in the United States Senate, a few days before, on the misfortune of success in applications for clerkships in the Departments. On that occasion one Senator spoke of these officials as "Government paupers," and another said, "he did not want young men to come here (to Washington) and be ruined," adding that "when a young man came here to Washington and remained in one of the Departments for a few years, he was never fit for work again." And other Senators concurred in these views. Perhaps we ought to have stated that the basis of these remarks was a resolution offered by Senator CARPENTER, "providing for a more equal distribution among the States of clerkships in the Government Departments." The remarks which we have quoted above have naturally given pain to some of the class so harshly criticized, and it may be, to some of their friends. In a very respectable religious weekly we find a letter dated Washington, in which a strong testimony is given in favor of many of the department clerks, and in which the Senatorial censors are handled with some severity. We are not called upon to apologize for the language used, or to defend its good taste. No man of sense would infer from the remarks in question that there are not many persons of great intelligence and high character employed in the Departments. We have mentioned the subject again for the purpose of quoting from the letter alluded to a passage which fully confirms all the points of the article in the COMMERCIAL.

"*Lots of men are supposed, from the above remarks, that clerkships are desirable situations. They are poorly paid, and very uncertain of tenure. We would advise any young man to remain where he is, and work at home, never to come to Washington. But those who do come, and who are fortunate enough to get in the office itself, but to the miserable system by which those offices are obtained. Men are not appointed to fill and to the suggestion offered with which the government receives a number of its most useful servants.*

THE Free Traders profess a desire to appeal to the people. By all means let the people be appealed to. And, to begin with, let us take that which every man, woman and child consumes, and which pays the highest duty. A sincere Free Trader must be drawn to this point at once. But somehow or other we don't find the advocates of that ilk so acting, but quite the contrary; for, instead of going for free tea and coffee, which pay tariff duties to the extent of $60,000,000 annually, they rest the free-trade question of sundries articles and insist on making the people pay the $60,000,000, which is just so much added to the cost of everything produced in this country. It is estimated that these duties exact $7 50 from each family in the land, which is equal to a barrel of flour in 8,000,000 families. Do the Free Traders intimate the slightest wish for free tea and coffee? Not a bit. Any one can see that there must be milk in the cocoanut. Taxing everybody's tea and coffee, which this country don't produce, is necessary to nominal duties on certain articles which the United States can produce in perfection, and which England and other countries of Europe, with their cheap labor, are trying to undersell us in our market. Here is where the milk gets in. It takes only half an eye to make out that this sort of Free Trade means a system of duties protective to foreigners and destructive to Americans. By all means, say we again, let us go to the people on it.

FREQUENT reports of persecution and expulsion of Christians from Japan seem difficult to understand, or, according to final accounts, to disprove. That it existed there for centuries, though not to any great extent, four hundred years ago, and that the professors to it usage until very lately, on the contrary, the Mikado has professed to be a Christian, and the sects worshipped—and there are many of them—so long as their acts conformed to their spiritual creed. Even Chinese idols, and the erection of temples to Confucius have been tolerated, and the efforts of Christian missionaries were not interfered with. Perhaps the civil war not long closed, and which resulted in stripping the Mikado of the shadow of temporal authority which he possessed, produced a change in the policy of that Empire. The question is one of much subject is one which must engage the attention of other nations.

Clearly, the writer of the above quoted short editorial from the New York *Times* has not made himself familiar with the history of Christian missions in the East. It is quite true that Christianity is no new element in the Empire of Japan. FRANCIS XAVIER preached there in the sixteenth century with almost miraculous results. Even Protestants may hardly question the justness of the statement merely in view of the numbers of his converts, and the work which he began was vigorously followed up by the labors of other members of his order. But near the close of the century a persecution, aggravated if not provoked by the unwise arrogance of the missionaries, was entered upon and resulted in the torture and death of all who bore, or were suspected of bearing, the Christian name. All foreign priests were expelled from the empire and their return forbidden under heavy penalties. Since Japan was opened by Commodore PERRY, the extreme jealousy with which Christianity has been regarded by the higher classes, especially by the rulers of the country, has not escaped the notice of the Protestant missionaries employed there.

BEFORE adjourning, the Legislature is determined to fasten upon Allegheny a permanent debt for which its citizens will be pillaged by the corporations and individuals who will be taxed for this special purpose.

* * * *

As the session of the Legislature draws to a close, the moral influences will be brought to bear on the crumble well supplied with the precious metal. If one lead fails to another will be substituted in the morrow, and so the work will go on until the idea of April shall have passed over the Legislative form, when the people may search for their lost hopes in the dead ashes of the furnace fire that will smoulder on Capitol Hill.—*Philadelphia Post.*

Well, let the Legislature pile it on. The people will wake up all the sooner to the necessity of preventing special legislation. This can be accomplished only through a Constitutional Convention. The Ohio Legislature, which has been in session as long as that of Pennsylvania, has not passed forty pages of laws during the entire time; whereas twenty times that number of pages will not suffice to set forth the legislation which Harrisburg has inflicted on the people of this State. Ohio has neglected no interest. It would be difficult to say what interest has not stood in dread of our Legislature, or what has escaped its indictions. And this will go on till a Constitutional Convention applies the remedy.

IN Nottingham, England, the master manufacturers and their workmen have entered into an arrangement as to prices and hours of labor, the spirit of which at least might be imitated with advantage in the United States. The Council (of masters and workmen we suppose) regulates the tariff of the wages, which remains in force as long as the state of the market permits. If a change is desired by either party a month's notice must be given. These changes are always made in good temper; and we are assured that when masters and workmen become seated together in perfect equality and without distinction around the same table, to discuss their respective interests in a business which supports them all, they are not slow in perceiving that these are in common. More than once, we are told, the workmen have renounced an increase of pay which they had believed was right, when the masters have proved to them, pencil in hand, that, owing to foreign pressure, they could not grant it to them without losing the means of their profits. To make things clear, workmen have been sent by the masters to France and other countries to examine for themselves. Harmony has thus been established so completely that for four years no resolution of the Council has had need of being put to a vote. As a consequence, strikes are impossible, bad men lose their influence, the spirit of fairness and equity reigns, and the interest of all alike is promoted.

THERE is a movement among the wholesale grocers, in the principal cities, against a reduction of duties on tea and coffee, which is perfectly natural for two reasons, neither of which, however, do they assign openly. The first is their stocks on hand which would entail a loss as the result of taking off the duty; and the second is, it is the part set down for this description of importers in the scheme for breaking down, for the benefit of England, France, etc., the tariff on those articles which we produce, and the production of which gives employment to home labor and capital. One would naturally suppose that free traders, if honest, would be for free trade on those articles most generally consumed. If they were honest they would at once demand free tea and coffee, from which $60,000,000 is collected annually in duties. But they do no such thing. Does any one believe that if tea and coffee were produced either in England, France or Germany, and at the same time in the United States, there would not be a shrieking from one part of our country to another against collecting $60,000,000 off these necessaries? It makes all the difference in the world with our free traders what country is interested in supplying our market with the products of cheap labor.

ACCORDING to an item in our issue of yesterday, the King of Prussia is worth thirteen millions of dollars. This certainly seems a considerable sum of money, even in the purse of a monarch, when thought of as his private fortune. His predecessor, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., was also rich in his own right, and he may have made his successor on the throne the assignee of at least a portion of his wealth. It is worth while to recollect to what excellent use *he* put large portions of his ready money. Many, no doubt, remember that, under the advice of Baron HUMBOLDT, he was one of the most liberal patrons of scientific men, and all Americans especially, know, or will learn with pleasure that but for his Prussian Majesty we should not be able to count AGASSIZ among American savans. In the Life of the late Professor SILLIMAN there is a letter from AGASSIZ, written in 1846, in which he says:

"Knowing the great desire that I had to visit your country, and the impossibility of doing it at my own expense, the King of Prussia, to whom so much he has always treated me as a friend, and whose good opinion he values so highly, has sent me a letter, proposed to the King of Prussia to give me the necessary funds for the journey, which he has magnificently done to me in the most generous manner, in furnishing me with a sum sufficient for a journey of two years, if traveling alone."

DARKNESS still rests upon the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. For the reason with which our readers are familiar—that is, the physical impossibility of his having, in the time allowed, been able to arrive in the region alleged as the scene of his death, Sir GEORGE MURCHISON and others are almost confident of the falsehood of the published story of his death. The native narrative reported by Captain COCHRANE, and condensed by the telegraph into the general statement—"burned as a wizard"—is striking in its details.

"The Calunga (otherwise Livingstone) was a great sorcerer; he conversed every day with the sun; was a white man, and could not be killed by arms. All that are nothing, and from which he used to inspire the people with awe. He was also a great hand to avoiding him. One day it came to pass that, by enchantment, he was in two places at once. He was a chief, though he was twenty marches distant from his town. He sent two letters to his people. In one letter, the other gave him a potion to drink intended to conduct him to the Shades. Considering that it; they burned his body."

Thus it is not pretended that he was committed alive to the flames. In this native story every reader will interpret the converse with the sun as the use of the sextant to find the altitude, and in the animal kept in the box will recognize the traveler's pocket compass.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is urging the necessity of curtailing the proceedings of the Legislature—just as though any amount of scrutiny would restrain special legislation of the worst description. So long as special legislation continues, a plethoric volume of bad laws will issue as the result of each winter's session. Take away this power by amending the constitution, and the evil will be more than half cured. If unpurchasable men cannot be sent to represent the people, let the number be increased beyond the purchasing power of even the greatest of corporations. If the people knew one-quarter of the truth concerning the Legislature and the rings which run it, they would speedily come to the conclusion that the best thing would to be to cut it up root and branch by a Constitutional Convention.

GENERAL GRANT is said to have "got his back up" about the internal revenue corruptions in New York, as developed by BAILEY'S flight and defalcation. To insure honesty he is reported to have said that "none but men who have not been even in the atmosphere of corruption" shall hold office. Correct as this rule unquestionably is, the first attempt to enforce it will raise a howl from politicians against the Administration. The mean papers whose sole stock in trade is abuse of General GRANT, will be thrown into renewed spasms; and to believe them would be to believe that General GRANT is as bad as the worst scamps who steal and run away. We hope it will prove true that he has determined to pay particular attention to the enforcement of the rule laid down for selecting officials in connection with the revenue.

The acquittal of PIERRE BONAPARTE is not likely to add to the tranquilizing influences in France. On the contrary, it is likely to add to the intensity of the feeling which led to the act for which he was tried. It is scarcely to be supposed that the influence of the Emperor was not felt, at least that the relations in which the prisoner stood to the Emperor, did not influence the jury. There was doubtless something like state necessity in the verdict. The accused was a BONAPARTE. In a certain sense all the BONAPARTES, the Emperor included, were on trial. That the verdict was not of conviction is not strange. Nor would it be strange should the party to which VICTOR NOIR belonged acquire strength from the conclusion of the trial.

STIMULATING ship-building by paying back to the builders of iron vessels the duties collected on articles entering into the construction of their vessels is a confession of weakness which the country can ill afford to make, and a nullification of it as to a single interest that other interests cannot afford to allow.—*Springfield Republican.*

Very well, but take another view. Stimulating commerce by voting subsidies from the National Treasury, is a confession of judgment in favor of the tariff that its opponents cannot afford to make, and a nullification of free trade in a single interest that surrenders the entire question in favor of the protective principle. We find free traders scrambling for these subsidies; but when we ask them why not protect American producers as well as these interests against the competition of foreign cargoes, as well as foreign ships, they are dumb.

IT appears from a thorough examination that the causes of the delays and consequent dissatisfaction attending the initial experience with postal telegraphy in England are not due to the system, but to the manner in which the change was undertaken. Much confusion was the necessary consequence, but this and the other causes of the dissatisfaction are disappearing as the new hands gain experience; and there is no reason to doubt that the advantages expected from the change will speedily be realized.

UNDER the decline in gold British iron is being offered in New York below what, with the present price of labor, it can be made for here. To meet this competition American manufacturers, unless they have Protection, must have cheaper labor or surrender. It is thus the laborer that is first struck by the withdrawal of Protection. It is a question whether our mills can be kept going even with a reduction of wages. The possibility of hundreds of fires going out, and the dismissal of tens of thousands of workmen from employment, because there is none for them, is not so remote as some may imagine. Every ton of iron, every cargo of foreign manufactures, represents just so much foreign labor. We must either come down to the foreign standard of wages, and consequently to the foreign standard in every other respect, have a Protection or close our mills. When this last is done and competition destroyed, the foreign manufacturer will have us in his power and prices will be just what he pleases. It may take some such lesson as the collapse the Free Traders are doing their best to produce to teach Congress and the country what is for our interest. In such a collapse the agricultural sections of the West, whose voice strangely enough is occasionally heard in Congress against Protection, would learn a lesson that might be worth the cost. At present many grain growers seem inclined to think it better to buy abroad and run the chance of sending their wheat there at what it will fetch in preference to having the home market and good prices which Protection always creates. When they have destroyed the home market and sent some hundreds of thousands from mechanical employments to the soil, to become competitors and increase production under a diminished demand, they will experience what it means to buy abroad at cheaper prices than at home. Then would be taught, what some persons find it difficult to comprehend, to wit: that what is apparently cheap may prove terribly dear.

GOV. GEARY, in the course of some remarks at a Temperance Jubilee in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, made a startling statement. It was, that *one of three thousand applications made to him for pardons, ninety-five per cent. of the crimes could be directly traced to rum.* With such a fact to start from, what must be the misery and suffering, to say nothing of the expense, public and private, resulting from rum? Put all other causes together, and they will be found scarcely a feather's weight in comparison. The restricted idea of temperance, as it is generally presented, is as nothing alongside of the question as it relates to every public and private interest of every man, woman and child in the community.

THE conclusion of a treaty between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America, for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, will be heard of with more interest and satisfaction since the apparent success of the Suez canal has inspired confidence in such ditches. The treaty was duly signed on the 26th of January. General HURLBUT was the signer on the part of this country, and the document was approved and signed without delay by the Colombian President. It consists of twenty-six articles, and its provisions are said to be so favorable to the South American party to the contract, that Americans in Panama are afraid that our Government will hardly agree to them.

THE New York Legislature is to be asked to loan to the Midland Railroad, which cuts across the State from Oswego to Jersey City, a million and a half dollars. The New York Produce Exchange actively favor the measure, which is likely to carry. The State has in this way repeatedly assisted railroad companies, and finds it advantageous, without requiring other securities than the companies themselves can furnish. The only exception is the Erie Company, which from first to last has swamped everything put into it. The Midland loan is pressed on its own intrinsic merits, and yet we doubt whether these are as great as the roads included in the Pennsylvania "Omnibus" bill.

IN a postscript to a private letter written by Senator FENTON, of New York, he scouts the idea that he intends or wishes to be a candidate for President. His language is: "I certainly entertain no such purpose, nor, since General GRANT'S Administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for its supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership." Few public men are more sagacious than Senator FENTON, and he has simply spoken what the country thinks. A class of politicians who regard the Government as a machine to be run in their interest, probably entertain different views.

NEW JERSEY Democracy, speaking through Mr. Representative HATCHET, wants Protection for the Pottery trade of the State. Free Trade, but touch not our Pottery, say that State. She wants a duty of ten per cent. preliminative sell, but in addition to see it slide so far as others are concerned. If Protection is good for New Jersey, why is it not for New England, Pennsylvania and the whole country? Democracy controls New Jersey. Free Trade is in its platform. Standing alone she deserves to have her Pottery smashed by the blows which Free Trade stands ready to deal.

WHEN the Tariff question comes into the Senate New York will cast two votes steadily against Free Trade. Senator CONKLING is understood to be preparing a speech in support of Protection, and there is no member of that body who can do it more effectively. Notwithstanding the labors of the Free Traders, the people are for Protection, and the friends of the principle have only to be half awake to win the battle.

THE Legislature of Minnesota, by a party vote, has adopted protection resolutions in lieu of free trade ones, and instructed the representatives from that State accordingly. It remains to be stated that the Republicans were for Protection, and the Democrats for Free Trade. Will our friends of the Chicago *Tribune* make a note of this?

AWHILE ago, nearly everybody was sure that gold would never decline further without contraction. Well, there has been no contraction, but gold has declined from 10 to 12 cents. Are the wise men any better posted now than before? Are the financial prophets concerning the future about which they are bothering themselves and the country?

THERE is just the shadow of fact on which to hang the reports that are afloat of changes in the Cabinet. General GRANT has said quietly to a friend that he may recast his Cabinet within a year, but intimated nothing farther, and there is no certainty that he will make any.

BOTH branches of the State Legislature have passed a resolution fixing Thursday, April 7th, as the time for final adjournment.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY has brought suit in Lancaster against E. H. Rauch, Esq., editor of *Father Abraham*, for the recovery of the value of a note for five hundred dollars. It appears that some four or five years ago Mr. Rauch gave Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia, now Chairman of Ways and Means Committee at Harrisburg, a note for $500, in settlement of an old stock transaction. The note was given to have an offset to the note, supposed the transaction was settled, and never expected to hear of it again. But the suit of Mr. Mackey has dispelled his pleasant illusion. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* intimates that the note was passed into the State Treasury, and constitutes part of the "vault account."

A VERY common inconsistency is furnished in the case of Senator CRAGIN, Superintendent of the Boston Gas Works. Under this conscientious individual the works are kept in operation on Sundays, employing scores of men, and affecting the air breathed by thousands abroad for health on that day, yet he votes against allowing towns and cities to decide on whether reading rooms should be opened on Sunday. There is no actual inconsistency in going to Boston to find men acting on the principle which distinguishes MR. GILES as a most excellent citizen.

THEY have devised a new method of lobbying with legislators in Iowa. Jones county wants a penitentiary, and signalizes its desire in the form of a cube of Alamosa stone, suitable for a horse block. Marshall county has a penitentiary, and has presented each member with a paper weight made from marble quarried in that locality.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This sort of thing may do out West, but you can't fool the Pennsylvanian with horse blocks and paper weights. Nothing less than "Spinner" is current with them.

THE English papers are distressing themselves about the Fiegan Indian affair. It was bad enough in the very best light you can place it, but the latest news from the Island of Fiji gives to certain human beings and British subjects in India, not to mention well remembered transactions in Jamaica? The poker is about as hot at one end as the other, when you come to feel of it.

THE lobbies of the Senate and House at Harrisburg were filled on Friday last by ladies and gentlemen, interested in the charitable appropriations. What effect their presence had has not been manifested yet.

GOVERNOR GEARY has sent to the Senate the name of Hon. Hiester Clymer, to fill one of the vacancies in the Board of Public Charities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THREE SEASONS.

"A cup for hope!" she said,
In spring time ere the bloom of youth is cold;
The crimson wine was poor and cold
By her fresh's ficklier red.

"A cup for love!" how low,
How soft the words; and all the while
Her blush was rippling with a smile,
Like summer after snow.

"A cup for memory!"
Cold cup that one must drain alone;
While autumn winds are up and moan
Across the barren sea.

Hope, memory, love:
Hope for fair morn, and love for day,
And memory for the evening gray,
And solitary love.

CHRISTINA C. ROSSETTI.

With the confirmation of Judge Bradley the United States supreme bench is once more full. We give a list of the Judges, with their ages and the dates of their appointments, as follows:

	Ages.	Appoin't.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio	62	1861
Nathan Clifford, of Maine	66	1858
Samuel Nelson, of New York	77	1845
David Davis, of Illinois	55	1862
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio	59	1862
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa	54	1862
Stephen J. Field, of California	53	1863
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	61	1870
Jos. P. Bradley, of New Jersey	57	1870

According to careful estimate foreigners now hold Southern State securities to the amount of over one hundred millions of dollars. The following amounts are returned, as positively known to the State authorities: Alabama, $1,483,200; Georgia, $72,000; Louisiana, $5,233,933; Virginia, $7,523,9000.

Recent explorations in the Rocky Mountains have determined that the highest point in these mountains yet measured is Mount Harvard, being 14,270 feet. The climate of the mount is represented as very peculiar. The rains, which are frequent, are always accompanied by thunder and lightning, when dry and clear it resembles a tropical climate.

The New York papers are filled with glowing accounts of the grand opening spring fashions by the *modistes* of the metropolis. From morning till night Broadway was gayer and more brilliant than ever, elegant equipages blocked the approaches to the marts of fashion, and bonnets and dresses were on exhibition in bewildering variety and profusion. There is nothing of a revolutionary nature either in the styles or materials to chronicle. The amounts of Stewart's reduction in rents vary from 10 to 30 per cents. The *Times* says it but "will serve half as zealous in his efforts to relieve the people by reducing taxation as he is in behalf of a Funding bill—which keeps up taxation, makes war upon the banks, and promotes the withdrawal of greenbacks—the country would appreciate his exertions more highly.

In a moment of depression in 1828, Whittier threatened to quit poetry and everything else of a literary nature, saying, in a letter to a friend: "Insult has maddened me. The friendless boy has been mocked at, and years ago he vowed to triumph over the sconners of his boyish endeavors. With the unexpected sense of wrong burning like a volcano in the recesses of his spirit, he has strived to accomplish this vow, until his heart has grown weary of the struggle. It is the story as 'tis told, but, happily, it is hard to credit now.

The nurserymen in Illinois say that the cold weather which coated the limbs and bodies of the trees with ice will cause a heavy crop of fruit this year. They say the ice will kill the bark lice and the eggs of the apple curculio.

Ashbury, the English yachtman, who during the past year, has been challenging various American yachts to all sorts of absurd races, is trying again to bury himself in the English newspapers. He now wants to compete with the American yacht Sappho in a thousand-mile race. He objects to the Sappho on the ground that "size and power would tell in favor of the American yachts." If he will only come over to this country, he may find somebody willing to accommodate him with a race on the Erie canal.

The Universalists of Ohio have raised $40,000 for the establishment of an academy at Akron, and will increase the amount to $100,000 before the close of the year. It is a part of their centenary fund.

In Europe hard water is considered more healthful than soft. The French *savans*, when inquiring after water for the supply of Paris, found that more conscripts are rejected in soft water districts, owing to the want of proper development and stunted growth, than in the hard; and they concluded that calcareous matter in water is essential to the formation of tissues. Facts having a similar bearing have been noted in Great Britain.

The process of "canning" eggs in their own shells was recently explained at a meeting of the New York